

Hear Marian Anderson at Hunter College Tonight

A Blow to Output
An Editorial

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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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Illinois A. F. of L. Backs 4th Term

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 24.—In an unprecedented action, the Illinois State Federation of Labor went on record unanimously endorsing President Roosevelt for a fourth term today. The announcement of the unanimous decision by Reuben Soderstrom, president of the Federation and former Republican member of the State Legislature, was greeted by all the delegates. The Federation has never given endorsement to candidates prior to their nomination.



BEN DAVIS, JR.

The fourth term resolution was introduced by the Chicago Teamsters Local 753 and presented to the convention by John Fewkes, former president of the American Federation of Teachers and Secretary of the Resolutions Committee. (Earlier story on page 5)

CIO Shipbuilders Debate Rights of Communists

By Dorothy Leeb

Non-Partisan Body Backs Davis

Dr. George Cannon, chairman of the health committee of the City Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem and vice-president of the American-Soviet Medical Society, yesterday announced formation of a Citizens Non-Partisan Committee to elect Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. Dr. Cannon, who until recently was president of the Manhattan Medical Association, has accepted the chairmanship of Non-Partisan Committee.

Other officers are Ben Gold, president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, CIO; Countee Cullen, poet, and Ferdinand Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union, CIO, vice chairman. The Rev. Ethelred Brown, noted in Harlem for his community interests, is executive secretary. The financial secretary and the treasurer are, respectively, Miss Daisy Brooks and Mrs. Mattie Hunter.

A partial list of the committee members include Paul Robeson, singer and actor; Twitty Wilson, band leader; Joseph Ford, executive secretary of the Peoples Committee; Rev. Ben Richardson, assistant pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church; Dr. Max Yergan, executive secretary of the Committee on African Affairs; Fire Chief Wesley Williams; Kenneth Spencer, singer and motion picture actor; Moses Boyer, Aaron Douglas.

(Continued on Page 5)

SCHNEIDERMAN CASE

The U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the Schneiderman case, recognizing the Communist Party as a legal organization, Hitler's use of red-baiting as a divisive weapon and the danger of its application as a unity-disrupting poison—all were brought before the convention as delegate after delegate took the floor to speak against the GEB decision and the convention appeals committee that upheld it.

(Continued on Page 5)

RED ARMY REACHES DNIEPER; YANKS OPEN DRIVE ON NAPLES

Allies Close in On Corsica Port As Nazis Flee

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sept. 24 (UP).—Waves of Allied planes bombed and gunned German air and sea transports fleeing Corsica today as French and American ground troops closed in on Bastia, the Nazis' newest Dunkerque, and the Fifth Army in Italy smashed forward in a full-scale drive for Naples.

(The Germans said the attack toward Naples was made by strong British forces yesterday after artillery preparation. Heavy fighting was said to have continued into late last night with no reports yet received on the trend of the battle.) Beaten and put to rout by a hodge-podge Allied army which included Italians and native patriots, the Germans began quitting Corsica at dusk yesterday, air reports said, and RAF Beaufighters shot down seven Junkers and Savoia-Marchetti transport planes from the first evacuation formations.

Anticipating the evacuation, Allied bombers had largely wrecked the Bastia harbor and smashed a number of ships at their piers, but through the night scores of small boats, crammed to the gunwales with Nazi troops, put out for the 70-mile run to Leghorn in North Italy.

BLAST EVACUATION TRAFFIC With the first light today, attacks on evacuation traffic were resumed by strong formations of planes, and Allied naval forces blockading the area were also believed in action.

Allied troops captured Bonifacio and Porto Vecchio at the southern tip of Corsica and inflicted heavy losses in an attack on the retreat.

As the Fifth Army struck with full power against the ramparts (Continued on Page 6)

Yugoslavs Gain At Fiume, Trieste

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BERNE, Sept. 24.—The Yugoslav Peoples Liberation Army is fighting heavy engagements with the German army in the region of Trieste and Fiume, formerly Italian territory, where further south on the Adriatic, repeated German efforts to recapture Split, a major seaport, have been repulsed.

(United Press quoted BBC and Radio Algiers reports as saying that all rail lines north from Trieste and Fiume had been sliced by the Peoples Army, and that one Italian division, with its commanding general had joined the Yugoslavs to fight the Germans. Five other Italian divisions had been dispersed.)

At Fiume, the Peoples Army controls a suburb of Sushak, on the south from which the major Adriatic port itself is being shelled by the partisans' heavy artillery. Repeated German efforts are being repulsed.

TAKE TOWN NEAR FIUME To the north of Fiume, the town of Tiltreka Bistrica has been taken, which tends to cut the German position off from the north and create a pincer on the seaport.

German communications from Bistrica have been interrupted and the town itself is reported to have changed hands four times in one day.

Further south along the Dalmatian coast, the enemy is fiercely attacking between the towns of Senj and Split, along the shore just facing the mountains.

Heavy fighting is also going on from Knin, near the seacoast, to (Continued on Page 2)

Fullest Religious Freedom in USSR, Says Archbishop of York

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (UP).—The Archbishop of York, second prelate of the Church of England, said today that he was convinced that there was the fullest freedom of worship in the Soviet Union.

"Stalin," the Archbishop said, "being a great statesman, has recognized the power of religion." The Archbishop, here at the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church, said there was every reason to believe that freedom of worship would continue after the war. Between 40 and 50 churches in Moscow are open and there are plans afoot to rebuild and reopen others, he said.

Byrnes Shows No Sign of Planning

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes is continuing to muddle along on the production and manpower fronts, without any particular planning or direction.

This was one of the few facts which emerged from Byrnes' first press conference in several weeks. Byrnes was in an optimistic mood. "Since I've come to the executive branch of the government last October, I have never felt as optimistic as I do now because of the cooperation with the various war agencies," said Byrnes.

This was in direct conflict with the statement made by Bernard Baruch, Byrnes' principal adviser, in his report on the West Coast manpower situation. "Proper handling of manpower," Baruch reported, "has been made impossible by the failure of government agencies to work as a team with a clearly defined program."

BYRNES "GRATIFIED" Asked to comment on Baruch's statement, Byrnes said merely that he was "very gratified" by the cooperation between government agencies.

He cited the new labor budget plan on the West Coast as an example of team work between government agencies.

Reports reaching the capital from the West Coast are that there are many examples to show lack of teamwork. For example, the military procurement agencies are said to be slashing contracts there with little regard for the actual effect on the manpower situation and before the whole situation can be surveyed.

Byrnes discussed with newspapermen at some length an announcement by the President of the creation, by the joint chiefs of the Army and Navy of a joint production survey committee which will keep them in touch with developments on the home front.

BRITISH SYSTEM

As the President explained it, the new committee is to assure better teamwork between the military services and the production agencies.

One specific problem stressed by Byrnes was that the military services were now "cutting down on demands and reducing here and there."

Reporters asked whether this meant that civilian production would be increased.

He denied that new plans called for any particular increase in civilian production. He said cuts in some types of production would be absorbed by increases in aircraft and shipbuilding.

WALTER REUTHER AND THE WAR

By William Z. Foster

In Tomorrow's Worker

Italian Labor Heads Murdered by Nazis

By Joseph Starobin

Two Italian trade union leaders have been murdered in Milan and Turin, the major cities of northern Italy. Mussolini's Blackshirts are again roaming freely, and a wholesale effort to destroy the leaders of the democratic movement seems to be taking place.

Catalanotti Assails Murders

Joseph Catalanotti, international vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and president of the Free Italy American Labor Council, composed of over a million Italian American organized workers, affiliated with the AFL, the CIO and other independent labor unions, yesterday sharply denounced the puppet Mussolini government responsible for the murders of Giuseppe Roveda, secretary of the Italian Confederation of Labor, and Bruno Buozzi, general secretary of the steel workers of Italy.

Mr. Catalanotti, speaking on behalf of the Executive Board of the Free Italy American Labor Council, which held an emergency meeting this afternoon, said:

"The murder of Giuseppe Roveda and Bruno Buozzi, two of Italy's outstanding labor leaders, by the puppet Mussolini government acting under orders from Hitler, reveals more than ever the vicious character of the continuing fascist regime in northern Italy. It is proof of the tenacity of the fascist regime in Italy which must be completely crushed before real democracy is possible in that unhappy country."

Mr. Catalanotti further stated that he had no doubt that the President of the United States will take action in serving justice to this revised murderous Nazi-sponsored government in northern Italy that the Allied armies have in their possession civilian fascists and Nazi prisoners who might be made to pay for these outrageous acts of barbarism.

(Continued on Page 2)

HANGED IN SQUARE

The first was killed in Turin, the second in Milan. They were hunted down by the Blackshirts, and hung in the public squares. Their bodies were dragged through the streets.

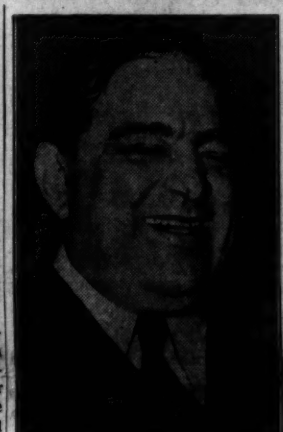
According to all reports, the same thing is happening throughout northern Italy. Not only Socialists and Communists but all the leaders of the five democratic parties united in the National front are in danger of their lives.

Roveda's case is particularly tragic since he had been jailed by Mussolini in 1927, had served 16 years in prison and was released by the people of Turin on the day after Mussolini's fall.

He was a man of about 48, a member of the central committee of the Communist Party, and had been secretary of the Woodworkers Federation.

Immediately after his release by the action of the people themselves, he went to the headquarters of the fascist syndicate; the fascist police were thrown out, and Roveda was installed by his fellow-workers to his rightful post in the Woodworkers Federation.

Buozzi was a Socialist from way back, a leader of the steel workers and one of the secretaries of the Italian Federation of Labor in the early twenties. He was among those Socialists who stood for unity with all other democratic forces. The Nazis had shipped him from his exile in France back to (Continued on Page 2)



MAYOR LA GUARDIA

Marian Anderson, Mayor at Parley

Mayor LaGuardia will be one of the principal speakers at the afternoon session of the Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity, which convenes today at Hunter College, Park Avenue and 69th Street.

The conference which has the enthusiastic backing of unions and civic organizations as well as prominent individuals in New York City life has been summoned to throw light upon the causes of the Harlem disturbances early in August and to help prevent their recurrence.

Other speakers at the conference include Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples, Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs and Dr. Stephen S. Wise. Marian Anderson will chair the evening session.

Among the other individuals who have taken a prominent part in the preparations for the conference are Dr. Channing Tobias, of the executive board of the National YMCA; Dr. Max Yergan, executive secretary of the Council on African Affairs; playwright Lillian Hellman, and screen star Jean Muir. Trade union backing for the (Continued on Page 2)

Soviets Now 7 Miles from Smolensk

LONDON, Sept. 24 (UP).—Red Armies swept triumphantly onto the left bank of the Dnieper River at several points, today and the momentum of their great offensive threatened momentarily to breach the main German defense line across eastern Europe, Soviet front dispatches reported.

A Soviet operational communique broadcast by Radio Moscow today reported that Red Army forces, tightening their arc about Smolensk, had driven within seven miles of Germany's greatest eastern front bastion. Other Red Army forces, driving the southern salient closer to Kiev, were 18 miles from the Ukraine capital on the Poltava railroad, their drive coordinated with troops moving down from the northeast.

Moscow made no mention of Soviet attempts to secure bridgeheads for the battle of the Dnieper, as was reported by the Berlin radio, although Red Army forces were within easy striking distance of Europe's third largest river all the way from Smolensk to the Black Sea.

The capture of Poltava, amidst battlefields of rich clay turned to a sticky, bogging mass by rains, paved the way for the Soviet drive across the Dnieper by giving the Soviets control of the Kiev-Donets basin rail network for distribution of troops at crossing points along a 250-mile stretch of the Dnieper between Dnepropetrovsk and Kiev. Military observers expected news momentarily of successful crossings.

Overshadowed by news from the land fronts and hardly mentioned by either side's communiques, was the vast air war now raging at the Dnieper crossings, where Soviet bombers were attempting to prevent the Germans from withdrawing. Sharing equal military importance with the attempt to cross the lower Dnieper was the Soviet drive on Smolensk, in which Red Army troops drew their ring tighter about the big base by taking the town of Korelye, only 6.8 miles northeast of the German anchor point.

Smashing toward Smolensk from the northwest, northeast, east and southeast, Soviet tanks and infantry were reported driving through Smolensk's defenses while heavy artillery duels were taking place outside the city.

The Red Army moved up two and one-half to three miles northwest and northeast of Smolensk, taking more than 70 inhabited places as they bludgeoned their way through the intricate defenses surrounding the base.

Moscow announced that in Thursday (Continued on Page 2)

Beaverbrook in British Cabinet

LONDON, Sept. 24 (UP).—Lord Beaverbrook, Canadian-born publisher and one of Britain's most outspoken advocates of an immediate second front to aid the Soviet Union was returned to the British cabinet tonight.

Beaverbrook's appointment as Lord Privy Seal was part of a cabinet re-shuffle apparently necessitated by the sudden death last Tuesday of Sir Kingsley Wood, chancellor of the exchequer.

An official statement announcing the changes also said cryptically that "certain consequential appointments will be made known later."

New Guinea Air Drome Taken

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Saturday, Sept. 25 (UP).—Allied forces in New Guinea have seized the Finisshafen air-drome, a communique announced today. (Earlier story on Page 2)

Mayor Hits Hart for Attack on City Buying

Mayor LaGuardia yesterday accused Councilman Walter R. Hart, chairman of the City Council investigating committee with "willful misrepresentation" in charging that the city had engaged in black market negotiations in purchasing meat for city institutions.

"There have been no purchases in the black market," he said. "There have been no illegal over-payments. The distortions and willfully inaccurate information and willful misrepresentation requires a thorough, honest inquiry which will be made in the open."

The Mayor revealed he had ordered Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands to conduct the counter-probe.

Later Commissioner of Purchase Albert Playdell joined the Mayor denouncing charges made by the Hart Committee.

At a press conference, lasting an hour and forty minutes, Playdell, who is in charge of all food purchases for city institutions, said the custom slaughtering plan whereby Wilson & Co. bought beef on the hoof for the city was perfectly legal.

He questioned testimony made before the committee on Thursday (Continued on Page 5)

by representatives of the Swift Armour and Cudahy packers and flatly asserted several times that the city "pleaded and begged" for meat for the city before the custom slaughtering arrangement was made with Wilson's.

He asserted that when these companies informed the city they could only supply "fabricated cuts" the city was forced, in order to assure a steady flow of meat to institutions, to enter custom slaughtering negotiations. These cuts, he said, ranged from 8 to 63 cents a pound and declared such a process was "ridiculous."

At the committee hearing Councilman Hart charged the city was paying through the custom slaughtering plan 26.6 cents a pound for commercial grade B beef while regular customers were paying Wilson & Co. 18.5 cents, the ceiling price.

Playdell disputed these figures, pointing out that the 18.5 cent price on grade B beef went into effect after June 8, the rollback date, and prior to that the ceiling price for the grade was 20.5. He said the city actually paid 25 cents (Continued on Page 6)

2 Tremendous Victories

By a Veteran Commander

On the War Fronts
THE Battle of Poltava has been concluded after a three-day hand-to-hand fight with the capture of this German-held stronghold. So goes the news story. But the battle for Poltava actually lasted exactly a month. It started when the Red Army captured Opyshnya, 30 miles north of the city on August 23. The Germans held Poltava with extraordinary stubbornness because they hoped to start a typical "Mannstein" counterblow from there (General von Mannstein conducted an ill-fated counterblow from Kotelnikov against the encirclers of Stalingrad in December, a successful one in March against the Kharkov place d'armes, and an abortive one against Kharkov early this month).

With the fall of Poltava there are no more German bases on the east bank of the Dnieper between the Chernigov latitude and the bend. In this stretch all the big towns—Kiev, Kanev, Cherkassy and Dnepropetrovsk are on the right bank of the river, with the notable exception of Kremenchuk which may become the base for a crossing operation (two railroads run into Kremenchuk on the Soviet side and only one on the German-held side. A twin crossing could be tried at Kanev and Cherkassy in order to outflank Kiev and strike in the direction of the key-junction in the bend—Novoukrainka, 80 miles south of Cherkassy).

However, all this is pure conjecture because we don't even know what the weather is at the front, and the condition of the weather will be an important factor in the Soviet decision to cross or not to cross the Dnieper at this time.

The Red Army is shelling Smolensk and has cut the important line between Smolensk and Rostavl. The latter city is just about to fall. In the Gomel direction the junction of Novozybkov is directly menaced and so is Gomel.

Down south the Germans must be evacuating the Taman Peninsula and Temriuk should be in Soviet hands within the next 48 hours.

WITH Salerno remaining the hinge, Allied troops are wheeling left to face northward. The Germans are wrecking the Port of Naples and probably will retire to the line of the Volturno.

The occupation of the "ankle" of the boot, by Allied troops, i.e. the straightening of the front toward Bari is proceeding amazingly slowly. Altamura having not yet been taken.

In Corsica French and American troops are pressing the Germans against Bastia. The island will probably be cleared within a week or so.

Slovene People's Liberation units are reported to be fighting in the streets of Trieste. Fighting is reported along the entire line from Bystrica to Ljubljana. Idria, just north of Gorizia is reported occupied by the Army of Liberation.

THE Allied Air Forces, after a rather long lull, have resumed their large-scale raids on Germany, blasting Hannover with 1,500 tons. Submarine bases in France have also been pounded.

AUSTRALIAN troops which landed six miles north of Finschhafen in New Guinea are reported only two miles from the Japanese base. With the fall of Finschhafen the entire Huon Peninsula will be in our hands, and this is a dagger pointing eastward at New Britain with its base at Rabaul.

It is entirely possible that by the end of the year the Japanese will have been cleared out of New Britain and New Ireland.

Italian Labor Heads Murdered by Nazis

(Continued from Page 1)

Italy where he was released after July 25th.

In August Marshal Badoglio had appointed both men to head the reconstructed labor federation, with Buozzi as president, and Roveda as vice-president.

Contrary to lies circulated by semi-Fascist Italians from Cairo and elsewhere, both men insisted that Badoglio must take steps to end the war and destroy fascism, if he wished to gain the worker's support.

In the rapidly changing situation, the entire National Front backed both leaders in the tactics of taking advantage of their new legality to rebuild the Italian workers' organizations. But neither of them, Roveda in particular, agreed to "front" for Marshal Badoglio in the conditions of last August.

NAZI-FASCIST TERROR
Now they are dead, and Italian democracy has lost two important leaders. The Blackshirts are ob-

viously trying to behead the entire democratic movement.

Italian-Americans here, who know both men and know conditions in Italy feel that this is the moment for American trade unions to assist the Italian workers in the north, who are in such a difficult position. American labor ought to urge our government to protect these outcasts and let the fascists know they will be held accountable for these crimes.

All those who look forward to the reconstruction of Italian democracy ought to express themselves at a time when Italian democrats are facing such a fierce, vindictive repression.

The Allies saw fit to delay the invasion of northern Italy, which might have made all the difference in the world to Italian democracy and to our own military fortunes.

The least Americans can do is raise their voices against this murder of these Italian National Front leaders.

Soviet Writer Says Nazis Will Pay for Ruins

(Continued from Page 1)

of the crushed wreck. The Germans contemptuously call this kind of chatter "quatch." The utter baseness of the Hitler scum is reflected in these malicious words.

"An army that vents its powerlessness on houses in towns and on cottages in villages—such an army is doomed to death. Nothing will save it. It carries within itself the germs of disintegration."

"This fascist 'quatch' does not reassure the German. Just the contrary it increases his alarm. The most slow witted German is beginning to understand that the destruction of Soviet towns and villages will not save Germany from disaster but will increase the

burden of payment for the robber war which the German people will have to shoulder.

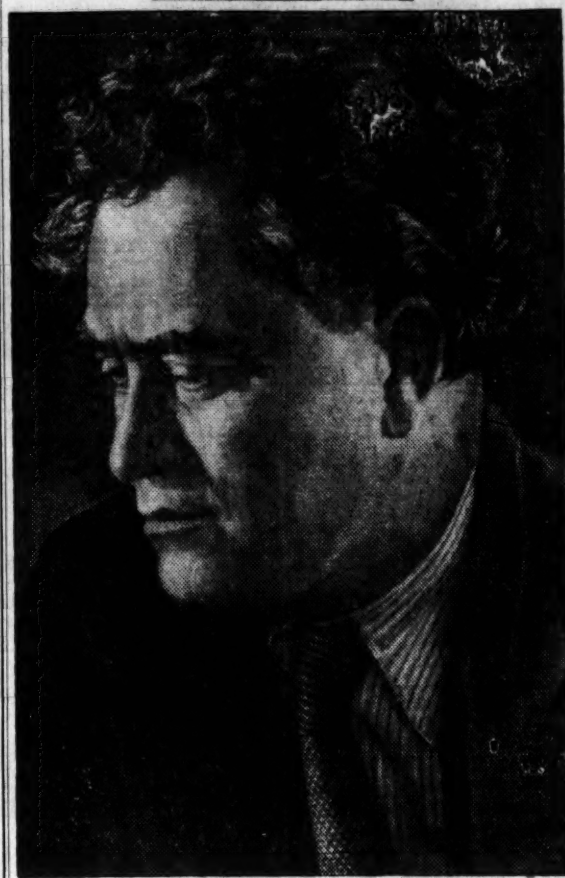
"We have destroyed a Soviet town maliciously grimes the stupid Hitlerite."

"We will be forced to rebuild this town," thinks the German who has not completely lost his reason. "The consciousness of responsibility, inseparable from the consciousness of catastrophe, is looming over Germany. The Germans will be made to restore everything they have destroyed. The more they destroy, the bigger will be their job."

"When our turn comes we will not destroy the German towns and villages. We are not savages. Our legitimate vengeance will not interfere with reparations. We shall be sending a lot of brick, glass and iron. Our experts will draw up an exact account which will include our destroyed buildings and burned cottages. Germany will pay in full, and only the fools and scoundrels in Germany can rejoice in the growing account."

Mexico Nips Plot to Overthrow Gov't

Dimitrov Was First To Defeat Nazis



GEORGE DIMITROV

By Louis F. Budenz

It was ten years ago this last Thursday that a Bulgarian Communist arose in the Nazi-controlled court at Leipzig to make the opening speech on his own behalf. His was a defense that was to electrify the world. It was a defense which became a devastating incident of the Nazi pluguglies, which put them on trial before all mankind.

Ten years later—September, 1943—the entire progressive world honors George Dimitrov for having so strikingly taken the lead in giving to Hitlerism its first blow between the eyes, at the very moment when it had first seized power.

As Dimitrov wrote a few days after he had finally won his freedom: "The Leipzig trial—the greatest trial of recent political history—was framed by the fascist authorities for the purpose of proving to the world that at the end of February, 1933, the fascist headmen 'saved Europe from Bolshevism.' German fascism hoped at Leipzig to win universal recognition as a 'savior.'"

Through the bold and brave conduct of Dimitrov, the very opposite came out of the 60 days trial at Leipzig and Berlin. The light was let in on the brutal truth about the brown-shirted beasts, for all the world to see that cared to do so.

A MESSAGE OF OFFENSE
From the courtroom in the heart of Nazi Germany, through the ringing voice of Dimitrov, there came the clear-cut message which the free world has begun to understand only after bitter experience: A constant offensive against Hitlerism and firm unity among the free nations in that task alone can disarm and destroy the Nazi enemy of mankind.

In the same staunch spirit of the struggle for liberation, Dimitrov has just called upon the Bulgarian people from whom he has sprung to oust the Hitlerites, make peace with the United States and Great Britain and establish fraternal relations with the Soviet Union.

When Dimitrov arose in his defense at Leipzig on Sept. 23, 1933, the Nazis seemed to be sweeping everything before them. On the previous Jan. 30, the German president had appointed Hitler Chancellor of the Reich. Fascist dictatorship was set up in Germany. But that dictatorship had to work up provocations to "excuse" the crushing of all opposition, even of a conservative variety.

THE GREAT NAZI FRAME-UP
That provocation came on the evening of Feb. 27. News went around Berlin that the Reichstag building was fired. Hitler's hoodlums had applied the torch to the interior of the chief parliament building with the studied design to brand the Communists as arsonists.

Through that red-baiting frame-up the Nazis would "justify" before the world the bloody crushing of all opposition within Germany, whitewash the brown-shirted murderers of the German workers and advance the "Anti-Comintern" warfare upon the free peoples throughout the world.

They failed sorely in their satanic scheme. They failed because of courage and Marxist intelligence of the man Dimitrov whom they had arrested on March 9. They failed even though they had strained and sweated for six months, until they began the trial

Allied Guns Rake Finschhafen Base

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Saturday, Sept. 25 (UP).—The fall of the Japanese base of Finschhafen, New Guinea, was believed near today as Australian troops, driving ahead through slight Japanese opposition, poured shells into the town from positions two miles away.

Smashing forward from their beachhead six miles above Finschhafen, the Australians were reported to have brought up artillery to the north end of an adjoining airfield and maintained a bombardment while patrols attacked Japanese outposts on the town's approaches.

After a long struggle to establish bases on the east coast of the Huon Peninsula, it appeared that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces finally had broken into the open and were beginning to pierce the outer defenses of the enemy's major South Pacific base at Rabaul, New Britain.

Finschhafen's capture not only would give the Allies an excellent anchorage just across from New Britain on the Vitiaz and Dampier straits, but would also become a strong protective flank for Lee, a potential major Allied air center in New Guinea.

Coinciding with the Finschhafen operation, Allied air forces maintained their intensive pounding of Japanese airdromes and installations from Ambela, northwest of Australia, along the arc running through New Britain to the Solomons, while the enemy struck back with defensive raids that reached to Guadalcanal.

Yugoslavs Gain At Fiume, Trieste

(Continued from Page 1)

Bihac, the inland point of Bosnia which the Nazis hold.

HEAVY FIGHTING
In general, the radio "Free Yugoslavia" gives a picture of fierce fighting throughout Slovenia, at the gates of its capital Ljubljana, and on both sides of Fiume.

Gorizia, well inside former Italian territory, is reported captured. Fighting at Celina, and Komana, is also very heavy.

The town of Slovenska Bistrica, toward the Hungarian border and not to be confused with Iliriska Bistrica is also reported captured. This would mean that the Slovenses are fighting on a wide arc virtually from the Austrian border to Fiume.

"Free Yugoslavia" continues to report clashes with Gen. Mikhailovitch's forces, and some 1,000 Chetniks were routed at the town of Gomirje.

Two hundred were killed, 150 captured and the rest fled to the villages where the women disarmed them, said the radio.

Red Army Reaches Dnieper River

(Continued from Page 1)

day's fighting, 49 German tanks were destroyed and 38 enemy planes shot down around Smolensk.

In their drive on the great Dnieper river base—Kiev—Soviet spokesmen reported their troops had moved up to 18 miles east of the Ukraine capital, taking Borisov on the Poltava railroad. Thus three strong menaced Kiev, whose spires were silhouetted on the high west bank of the Dnieper, with Soviet forces within 13 miles of the city on the north and 17 on the northeast.

Fifty places were taken by the Red Army in its drive on Kiev, and advances were scored on separate sectors from 8 to 12½ miles.

Kremenchuk, the only major crossing base not yet under direct menace of Soviet drives, was thrown into sharp focus as the Red Army drove forward in advances of 20 to 26 miles from Poltava. The Soviets took Novye-Senzhary, 45 miles northeast of Kremenchuk and Lyushchynovka, 40 miles northeast of the Dnieper city.

South of Kremenchuk, the Soviets closed in to within 12 miles of the power city of Dnepropetrovsk at two points, taking Kitagorod, northeast of the city on the Orel river which empties into the Dnieper, and Spasskaya, north of Dnepropetrovsk.

Power-driving their way toward the great White Russian base of Gomel, the Red Army advanced six to 12½ miles and captured 160 inhabited places, including Gorodnya, 39 miles southeast of Gomel, Kilmovo, 51 due east, Novy-Irobsk, 53 east and Tupich, 53 miles south.

At the extreme south of the curving, 850-mile bottle line, Soviet forces reached the Taman Peninsula, driving Germans before them as the enemy sought to evacuate

Six Fascist Leaders Arrested By Police, One Reported Shot

By Alfred Miller
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 13 (Delayed).—Fascist efforts to overthrow the government of President Manuel Avila Camacho, scheduled to reach their culmination Sept. 15-16 during Mexico's national holidays, ended in complete failure when Federal Judiciary Police with the aid of the military arrested six "jefes" of the "Ejército Libertador de Mexico" (chief of the "Liberating" army) in various villages of the State of Morelos and at this capital last week.

One of the top "chiefs," Magdaleno Contreras, was reported shot by troops during a fight.

News of these arrests came as a surprise. The country is quiet and there was no evidence whatsoever that rebellion was brewing anywhere. And perhaps, "rebellion" is much too big a word to describe the efforts which according to all reports were considered extremely stupid, puny, and ridiculous.

The authorities became aware that "something" was going on when some 50 mounted bandits staged a large scale hold-up on the highway to Cuautla last July.

BANDITS ARRESTED
Around 30 cars and busses were stopped and the passengers deprived of all their money and other valuables. Investigation of this act of banditry led to the arrests.

The men taken confessed not only to the hold-up but also admitted to have conspired to "overthrow the spurious Camacho-Cardenas government."

They named names and fully revealed the nature of the plot. As a result, more arrests were made. The biggest catch so far seems to be one Jose Inclan, a retired army colonel, the head of a "Nationalist Party" and a "commanding general" of the "Liberating" army.

The prisoners declared that their "movement" exists throughout the country and that, propagandistically, it is directed especially against the foreign policy of the administration.

Their leaflets and "manifestos" urge opposition against the war, against the obligatory military service, and against the sending of armed Mexican forces to any front.

"ANTI-YANKEE"
Other propaganda material proclaims "the necessity to reconquer the territory lost by Mexico during the glorious past to the Yankees."

This propaganda is in every detail identical with earlier proclamations of the Mexican Sinarquists who, months ago, offered armed resistance to the draft and who always carried on violent agitation against the war and against the United States.

Only lately, while becoming convinced of the inevitable collapse of Nazi-Fascism, the Sinarquists officially modified their program.

They are now careful in their statements about the United States, do no longer officially condemn the war, but denounce Nazi-Fascism.

Though no organizational connection with the Sinarquists has been revealed by the authorities, the program and the activities of these "liberators" show close ideological affinity to those of the Sinarquists.

Churchill Admits --But 'Times' Won't

(By The Worker Foreign Department)

Winston Churchill's bluntness has greatly embarrassed the N. Y. Times, that august chaperon of American public opinion. The Times is a partisan of Churchill's, to be sure. But the Times is also a self-appointed guardian of American political life. In the case of the second front, and relations

with Russia, the Times is trying awfully hard to keep the facts of life from the American people.

Yesterday's editorial is a case in point. It is a little pathetic and a little disgusting as are all efforts to obscure the world's hard realities.

In his Tuesday speech Churchill very frankly admitted that the operations in Italy, the Mediterranean and North Africa are not a second front. He never claimed they were, said Churchill bluntly. The second front, he said, would come, but only when he and his friends were willing to open it, and no sooner.

The Times agrees with Churchill's attitude, but is very much worried that such a tough, blunt refusal to carry on coalition warfare will be a little shocking on this side of the ocean. So the Times editors had a long, thumb-sucking session, with much biting of finger nails and finally decided to take the edge off Churchill's very unmistakable position.

MORE CONFUSION
To avoid confusion and "for the sake of the record," the Times insists that in reality the North African landings last autumn were a second front.

In the Times mytho-chronology, a second front was promised in June 1942, then the plans were changed in July, 1942, then the Russians consented to the change, and only later did the Russians again declare that North Africa was not a second front.

But appreciating the weakness of such an argument, the editorial writer hurriedly continues his painful task. After all, says the Times, there's another way of counting the fronts.

Poland was the first front; then France was the second front; the Near East was a third front, which later merged with the North African second front.

The whole crisis of the war consists precisely in the fact that the second front which went lost in 1940—the front in France—has never been re-established, never been regained. The Allies never countered Hitler's attack in the East with a resumption of the front which they previously had in the West, and which the Times admits was the second front.

Hungarian Puppets Sweat As Soviets Drive Ahead

By Ilya Ehrenburg

(Written for "Pravda")
(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 24.—When a prosecutor questions the members of a big gang of thieves, invariably one of the thieves' companions tries to assure the prosecutor that he is absolutely innocent. Lukach, minister without portfolio in the Hungarian government, made a moving speech recently:

"Hungary plays no decisive role whatsoever in the present war. She never strove to take advantage of the political situation and she is prepared to rest satisfied with what is requisite for an honest life," the minister declared.

Why has the Hungarian maiden become so tender? She has definitely been affected by Italian matters. What is more, the fight of the German divisions across the steppes of the Ukraine is painfully affecting the nerves of the Budapest thieves and they now mumble: "We have nothing to do with it. We are small fry. We want to lead an honest life."

When Hitler broke into defenseless Yugoslavia the Hungarians hastened to "take advantage of the political situation."

When the German army broke into the heart of Russia, the Hungarians again were in a hurry not to miss an opportunity of growing rich.

We have not forgotten the pillage of the "Honveds" in Voronezh, Korolyovsk, Oskol and Kursk. The "maiden without portfolio" is wasting her breath in singing songs about an honest life. At this very moment Hungarian divisions are busy sending punitive expeditions to Byelorussia. As you sow so shall you reap.

CIO, AFL Join In Appeal to U. S. for Jews

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—In a solemn appeal presented to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the United States Government was urged today to "bring immediate aid and succor to the Jews of the Nazi-occupied countries."

The appeal to Hull was signed by CIO President Philip Murray, AFL President William Green, David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and Adolph Hold, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee.

"American labor seeks no mass reprisals against the enslaved people of Germany," the joint letter to Hull said. "But the murderers of our fellow human beings, the ringleaders and their aides, must be named, apprehended and tried in accordance with the judicial process of law."

3 POINTS . . .

1. Due to necessary wartime restrictions it is becoming increasingly necessary to reduce still further the waste of paper resulting from unsold, returned copies of the DAILY WORKER.

2. The demand for the DAILY WORKER is growing, since it is becoming more and more recognized as labor's outstanding paper for victory by labor and the people as a whole—and as a result you may find it more difficult as time goes on to secure a copy from your local newsdealer.

3. It is therefore urged that you immediately arrange to have a copy of the DAILY WORKER reserved for you at your favorite newsstand! Do it today!

PLACE A STANDING ORDER WITH YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR YOUR COPY OF THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY!

Browder Hails Puerto Rico Unity Gains

CIO Rubber Union Demonstrates Negro-White Unity

By Sig. Wenger

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TORONTO, Sept. 24.—A stirring demonstration of Negro-white unity took place at the United Rubber Workers convention here in tribute to the report of Manson James, a Negro, chairman of the convention's officers reports committee and vice-president of Des Moines U. S. Rubber Ordnance Local.

The ovation occurred when Thomas Burns, WPB official, and general executive board member arose immediately upon conclusion of James' report to declare amidst the thunderous applause of the delegates: "I have never heard a finer report," Burns continued. "The chairman of this committee honored his race today by his statements here and the manner in which he presented them."

The great ovation accorded James is especially significant because he is the first Negro to head an important URWA convention committee and because the majority of the delegates, as well as the membership of the union, is composed of white Southerners.

James gave a brilliant summary of the win-the-war actions of this convention so far.

"This gathering represents the gearing of our union and its membership to the great battle of defense of all the United Nations which lie immediately ahead," he began. Further refuting the distortion spread by the New York Times about the convention's attitude to the invasion of Europe, the report sums up the resolutions adopted, declaring: "We have already pledged our wholehearted support of the 'full-fledged attack against the Axis on the continent of Europe' so that this conflict can end in total victory as soon as possible."

LEWIS FORCES BEATEN

The boss-led Lewis forces attempted two more flank attacks on the union's no-strike pledge and were defeated decisively both times. One of the attempts came on an appeal from four members of Detroit U. S. Rubber Local who were suspended by President Dalrymple for participation in a stoppage when they refused to work alongside of some Negro women who had been placed in their department.

The convention overwhelmingly supported the general president and the executive board in their right to take summary disciplinary action against any violators of the no-strike pledge. By its action, it also condemned once again any attempt to deny the Negro people freedom of economic opportunity.

NEGRO JOB EQUALITY

In the discussion, both President Dalrymple and Vice-President Buckmaster declared that the union will insist on complete job opportunity for Negroes, and will not tolerate any backward demands for Jim Crow facilities in plant, such as separate toilets, locker rooms, etc. Dalrymple, Buckmaster and Secretary-Treasurer Lanning were all re-elected without opposition.

In his acceptance speech, Lanning re-emphasized the need for immediate international trade union unity and suggested that the convention follow its unanimous support of President Roosevelt's policies by endorsing his re-election in 1944. Federal anti-lynching legislation was demanded by these delegates. The majority of whom came from the south. They pointed out that lynchings will be abolished forever, only if punishment is "swift and sure," and noted that "such punishment is never meted out by local authorities who are generally in sympathy with the lynchers."

In a previous discussion on the Negro question the "American Party," a KKK-type fascist organization within the U. S. Rubber Detroit plant, claiming 8,000 members, was strongly condemned by Lester Thomas of Goodyear local.

A demand for grade labeling. Instructions to the new general executive board to set up a post-war plan committee.

Plans for an organization drive in Canada. Delegates applauded.

A blistering denunciation of John L. Lewis for his anti-war, anti-Roosevelt and anti-labor policies by Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president.

Haywood sharply criticized the AFL executive council for its opposition to international trade union unity and especially for its "refusal to deal directly with the Russian unions."

The convention voted to unite with President Roosevelt and the National CIO in a vigorous price roll back program for economic stabilization. It answered rumors that the URWA might leave the CIO, by again pledging its allegiance to Murray and the CIO; characterized the newspaper "dope" stories as "part of a plan to disrupt the labor movement" and commended President Dalrymple for his immediate action in quelling "these anti-CIO stories."

Mrs. Homer Knows Books, But Loves People Even More

By Beth McHenry

Mrs. Dorothy Homer says all libraries should be much more than just places where books circulate and she thinks this is particularly true of Harlem.

And Mrs. Homer doesn't just talk ideas. She puts them into practice on her job at the 136th Street Public Library, where she is head librarian.

Mrs. Homer, who was one of the first Negro appointees in New York's Public Library system, brings to her work much more than a mere knowledge of books. She has definite opinions of morale needs and she sees in the public library a center for general education and entertainment for young people particularly. She told us about these things in an interview at the 136th Street library the other day.

Harlem's head librarian and her staff of 24 are very proud of the handsome new building and still more proud of the fine looking boys and girls who move in and out of it discussing books and art and music and ideas.

Mrs. Homer headed the Harlem Library staff before this new building came into being. She was appointed to the library in 1932 when it still was housed in crowded and dingy quarters on 135th Street.

MUST LOVE PEOPLE

You ask her what qualities she thinks a librarian must have, and she answers without hesitation, first of all, love of people and the desire to improve their lives.

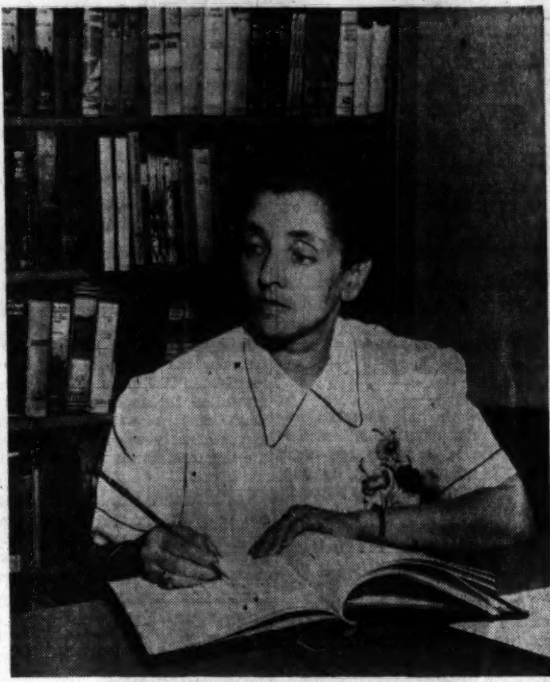
"A librarian who is just a circulator of books isn't worth much," said Mrs. Homer. "You have in a place like this the opportunity actually to bring knowledge and hope to people and we're doing our best to realize that opportunity here in Harlem."

The Harlem Library conducts many extra-curricular programs. There are art exhibits and music classes and movie showings and dramatic production. In the library's well-equipped little theatre right now, as an example, the American Negro Theatre is rehearsing a dramatization of Countee Cullen's "One Way to Heaven."

OCTOBER PROGRAM

Chalked up for October beginning is a series of movie educational and recreational programs. These movie programs, Mrs. Homer told us, are aimed particularly at young people in the 12 to 17 age group whose forming, curious minds are groping so avidly for answers.

The library's auditorium is available to community organizations



MRS. DOROTHY HOMER

for meetings and is constantly in use. The Civilian Defense Volunteer Organization is presenting a fashion show there the week after next and the Boy Scouts meet there regularly and so does the Parent-Teachers Association.

Mrs. Homer couldn't be better adapted by training and inclination for this job. She is something of a rebel from a family of teachers—the only one who took up another profession as a matter of fact. Her mother was a teacher too, although she never practiced her profession after she met Mrs. Homer's father.

"She was a warm-hearted, beautiful woman who loved children dearly," the librarian told us. "My mother was right to have eight children—she was the sort of person to whom her youngsters could go for advice and affection. Sometimes I think it was our happy home life that made us all turn in the direction of teaching too. We associated that work with children and children were idolized and beloved both by our father and our mother."

Mrs. Homer's glance rested warmly on a small photograph atop her desk. My son Teddy, she said with a smile. The picture showed a laughing five-year-old. Sometimes I think he's my biggest contribution, she said.

STUDIED AT HOWARD

Mrs. Homer's schooling was obtained in Washington. She went to Howard University and majored in Social Work and then she came along to New York and took a special librarian course. She had scarcely completed the course when her appointment came through.

We asked Mrs. Homer what books are most circulated in Harlem and she said of course those books which deal particularly with subjects affecting our own people. Right now Roi Ottley's "New World a-Comin'" is the most in demand, with Carey Williams' "Brothers Under the Skin," running a close second.

"Apart from these books which deal particularly with the Negro problem," Mrs. Homer said, "our community's book demands follow the same pattern as the rest of the city and country. Right now, for instance, John Roy Carlson's 'Under Cover' has a long waiting list."

Tells Rally of Need for Greater Aid From U. S.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, told 600 Puerto Ricans and their friends Thursday night that the subjugation of the Puerto Rican people during the past 45 years has not been the deed of the American people but of those in the U. S. who exploit the Puerto Ricans.

Browder spoke in commemoration of an uprising in the little town of Lares, Puerto Rico, 75 years ago on Sept. 23, when the people declared their independence of Spain and proclaimed their country an independent and sovereign republic. Thursday night's meeting, held in Park Palace, 110th St. and Fifth Ave., was intended also to show the unity and solidarity among the Puerto Rican people in the war against fascism. Practically all organizations in the community were represented in the attractively printed and illustrated booklet giving a history of the Puerto Ricans' struggle for independence.

"If the American people have done nothing about the condition of the Puerto Rican people," Browder said, "the reason has been that they have been kept in ignorance of Puerto Rico."

REVIEWS YEAR'S GAINS

The Communist leader reviewed briefly the year's accomplishments of Puerto Ricans and their friends to achieve unity among themselves in their struggle for independence. Illusions had been swept away, he said, along with "false ideas that cause divisions." In the United States, Browder said, there has been the beginning of an awakening among "some few millions of the 130,000,000 persons of this country concerning the urgency of the Puerto Rican problem."

Browder mentioned the Spanish-American newspaper, *Pueblos Hispanos*, particularly as a "great achievement" for those who were trying to connect together "all the living links of all the people" from Puerto Rico. He added:

"The progress that has been made is significant: mainly for one reason: it shows what is possible to be done. What we accomplished in the past proves, however, that in the coming months we must accomplish ten times as much. The Communist Party is working with all enlightened Americans to bring the message of Puerto Rico to the people of this country. We are awakening the American people to the need of establishing an independent Republic of Puerto Rico."

Browder was introduced by Juan Antonio Corretjer, general secretary of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. Corretjer sketched the history of his people's struggle preceding the founding of the republic 75 years ago and told dramatically how the people's uprising was crushed and the republic destroyed.

"The great pro-independence Congress just held in my home-land identified our right to freedom, won in a hundred years' struggle, with the rights of the free nations of the world are now fighting to save," Corretjer said. Charles A. Collins, executive secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, assured the audience that the sentiments of the Negro people is with the Puerto Ricans in their struggle for independence.

House to Begin Tax Hearings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (UP).—Chairman Robert L. Doughton, D. N. C. of the House ways and means committee, announced today that hearings on new tax legislation will begin Oct. 4 and no time will be wasted on technical or administrative changes.

"It is extremely important that the revenue bill be passed before the end of the year to avoid retroactive taxation," Doughton said.

Administrative changes, he added, will be postponed until next year "when it is contemplated that full tax-revision will be undertaken."

Pointers on Points

RED STAMPS: Coupons Y and Z are valid through Oct. 20. BLUE STAMPS: Coupons U, V, W are now valid through Oct. 30. SHOES: No. 18 Coupon in War Ration Book One, good for one pair, must last you through Oct. 31. Loose coupons not valid, but families may pool coupons of a household.

WAR RATION BOOK THREE: Series A, brown stamps in Ration Book Three have been valid since Sept. 12 to buy rationed meats, fats, oils and rationed dairy products. They will expire on Oct. 7. Series B of the brown stamps have been valid since Sept. 19. Series C becomes valid Sept. 26, and will expire Oct. 30. Final sets of red coupons expire Oct. 2, after which only brown stamps can be used to buy meats, fats and rationed dairy products.

SUGAR: Coupon No. 14 in War Ration Book One, good for five pounds, is valid through October. For home canning, five pounds each is available on Coupons 15 and 16 through Oct. 31.

STOVES are not rationed to the consumer. Ration certificates may be obtained from your local rationing board.

LOCAL RATIONING BOARDS: Borough rationing boards provide you with the address of local rationing boards, which know the answers to rationing problems. Telephone: Manhattan, CO-5-4575. Brooklyn, MA-4-8575. Bronx, ME-5-8250. Queens, IR-6-6300. Richmond, GI-7-6929.

For price control information, consult OPA at Empire State Building CH-4-7300.

Anna Seghers' "The Seventh Cross"

HE LOOKED at the hand which now lay exposed before him. Undoubtedly it was badly mangled up, but not so badly as to justify the symptoms displayed on this man's forehead and in his eyes. Why the terrible exhaustion? He had come because of his hand. Without question, perhaps unknown to himself, he was also suffering from some other ailment. The glass splinters had to be removed now. He would have to give the man a hypodermic injection; otherwise he might faint. He had said he was an automobile mechanic.

"In a couple of weeks," said the doctor, "you'll be able to go back to work." The man did not reply. Will he be able to stand the injection? The man's heart, heart, though not entirely sound, was not in a particularly bad condition. What was the matter with him? Why did he not follow his impulse to find out what ailed the man?

And why had the man not gone to the nearest hospital immediately after the accident? The dirt in the wound had certainly been in there at least over night. He wanted to ask these questions, if for no other reason than to distract the man's attention from his hand.

"Now he set to work with the pliers, but the man's eyes restrained him. He stopped short. Again he looked closely at the hand, briefly at the man's face, at his jacket, at his whole person. The man twisted his mouth slightly, gazing at the doctor obliquely but firmly.

Turning away slowly, the physician felt himself go white to the very lips. As he looked at himself in the mirror above the washbasin the dark shadows had spread to his own face. He closed his eyes. He soaped his hands and washed with infinite slowness, letting the water run.

"I have a wife and children. Why does this man have to come and see me? . . . To have to tremble every time the bell rings . . . And what I have to go through anyway, day in and day out!"

George looked at the doctor's white back. He thought: "Not you only!"

The physician was holding his hands under the water, making it squirt. "It's unbearable, really what I have to go through. And now this into the bargain! Why, it's unbearable that anyone should have to suffer so!"

George thought again, his brow knit while the water rushed forth like a spring: "But not you only!"

The doctor turned off the water and dried his hands on a clean towel. For the first time he smelled the chloroform as only his patients usually smelled it. "Why did the man come to me of all people? To me? Why?"

Again he turned on the tap. He washed his hands a second time. "See here, this doesn't concern you at all. It was just a hand that came into your consulting room, a sick hand. Whether it dangles from the sleeve of a scoundrel or from under the wing of an archangel must be a matter of indifference to you." He turned off the water and dried his hands again. Then he adjusted his syringe. Turning George's sleeve back, he noticed that the man was not wearing a shirt. "That does not concern me," he said to himself. "I'm concerned only with the hand."

Later George slid his bandaged hand into his jacket and said: "Thanks very much!" The doctor had meant to ask for some money, but the man had thanked him in a tone that suggested he believed himself treated without charge. Though he reeled a bit when he left, the doctor thought now that after all the chief trouble had been his hand.

As George was going down the stairs, the janitor, a little man in shirt sleeves, planted himself in front of him on the bottom landing. "You coming from the second floor?"

With no time to reflect whether truth or untruth would be wiser, George quickly lied: "From the third."

"Oh, I see," said the little man. "I thought you might have come from Lovenstein's."

When George got out on the street he saw on a stoop two houses away the old peasant of the waiting room. He was staring toward the market. The fog had lifted. The autumn light lay on the large umbrellas which, mushroomlike, were stretched above the stalls. Only when George bent his head far back could he see the top of the spire, a golden pinnacle by which the whole city could be borne upward. After he walked a few steps, past the peasant who stared after him, he saw high above the roofs the effigy of Saint Martin on his horse.

"In Nazi Germany at this time a Jewish physician was required by law to inform his Aryan patients that he was a Jew."

cutting up his cloak. George went where the crowds were densest. Apples, grapes, and cauliflower danced before his eyes. His hunger was first so greedy that he had to restrain himself from plunging his face into the various stands and eating his fill. After a while he felt nothing but loathing. Now his condition was the most dangerous of all. Dizzy with exhaustion, too feeble to think clearly, he reeled about among the stalls and finally stopped in front of the fish stands. Leaning against a lamp post, he watched a man scaling and disemboweling a huge carp. He wrapped it in a piece of newspaper and handed it to a young woman. Then the man scooped up some little frying fish from his tub, gave each one a quick slit, and threw a handful on his scale. George felt nauseated, but at the same time compelled to watch closely.

The old peasant on the stoop looked dully after George until he lost sight of him. For a little longer he watched the people hurrying about in the autumn sun. The upper part of his body swayed to and fro.

"And for this," he thought to himself, "the scoundrel made me pay him ten marks, not one pfennig less than Reinsinger." There was no use arguing with Reinsinger. As for the Jew Lovenstein, he'd get his son to attend to him. He pulled himself upright with his stick and dragged himself across the square to an automaton. Looking out through the window, he saw George again, his hand freshly bandaged, leaning against the lamp post. So steadily did the old man stare at him that George turned his head toward the window. He was uneasy. Though from where he stood he could distinguish nothing behind the window, he forced himself to leave and went past the fish stands toward the Rhine.

By this time Franz had already punched a hundred little plates. In Noggin's place, after his arrest, there was quite a young lad who swept off the dust. At first all of them had paused for a moment because they had been so accustomed to seeing Noggin. But this lad was such a brazenly merry youngster that almost immediately they nicknamed him Snapper. Now, instead of "Noggin! Noggin!" they called: "Snapper! Snapper!"

The night before, in the locker room, all the men had not been so much excited over Noggin's arrest as over the sudden and unaccountable increase in the number of punched aluminum plates. Only during the day had the meaning of this become clear. One of the men said that one part of the machine had been changed so that the lever could be pressed down four times a minute instead of three; the plates, once inserted, now rotated automatically after each punch instead of having to be pushed by hand into their new position. Another workman considered the wage increase that they expected on their first was the main point after all. Still another and older man, said he'd never been so dead tired as he was the night before. Several of the men answered that on Monday night one was always dead tired.

Such talk and its cause and the tone of it would ordinarily have furnished Franz with considerable material for thought. He would study the basic process that gave birth to a number of other processes, each more important in its way than the fundamental process, the disclosure of human nature, and the manifestation of men's true state of mind. But now Franz was disappointed, even disturbed, at the failure of the news that filled his mind day and night to be absorbed into the arid soil of everyday life.

"If I could only just go to Elly and ask her," thought Franz. "Is she living with her parents again? No, I couldn't risk that, unless I happened to run into her by chance."

He decided to make careful inquiries in her street to find out whether she had gone back to her family. Possibly Elly was no longer even in town. Oh, he still felt drawn in that direction, eh? The wound which either stupidity or a childish whim had inflicted upon him in those days was still rankling. It was important—vitally important.

"Why, that's utter nonsense," thought Franz. "I bet Elly has grown fat and ugly. If I saw her again, I'd probably feel grateful to George for having cut me out when he did. And besides, she doesn't concern me at all any more."

He decided he would ride over to Frankfurt after work. He wanted to buy something at a store in the Hanaustrasse, and then he might ask about the Mettenheimer family. . . . Snapper was beside him, reaching under his elbow. Franz lifted his arm slightly and spoiled his plate. Rattled, he spoiled the next one too; even the third one was still not perfect. Suddenly Franz saw and heard

SYNOPSIS: SA men are combing the cities and countryside of Germany for seven men who have escaped from the Nazi concentration camp at Westhofen.

AMONG the escaped is George Heister, a revolutionary worker whom the brutal prison treatment has aged beyond recognition.

GEORGE does not know how many of the others who escaped with him have been recaptured.

HE MAKES his way to Augustenstrasse. After spending a night hiding in a cathedral he goes to the office of Dr. Lovenstein, a Jewish doctor, for treatment of his wounded hand. The doctor senses that George is something more than an ordinary patient.

the whole shop where he worked as he had seen and heard the humming of the belts that cut into one's brain and through all one's thoughts but could not drown the fine rasp the metal ribbon made as it rubbed against the bearings. He saw the faces which were quite bleak in the steady light but which twitched every time the lever had to be pressed down.

At no great distance from where Franz worked, a half hour's ride on a bicycle, a crowd had collected in a busy street near the Central Railroad Station in Frankfurt. People were craning their necks. There was a big hotel, the Savoy, in one of the blocks of houses, and a sneak thief was being hunted. Nobody seemed surprised to see not only an unusually large squad of policemen but also a number of SS men. This sneak thief, they said, had got away several times, but now he had been caught red-handed in a hotel room after stealing a few rings and some pearls.

"Just like a film," they said. "All we need is Greta Garbo." Their faces wore a smile of surprise and mild amusement. A girl screamed; she had seen something—or at least thought she had—up there on the edge of the hotel roof. The size of the crowd and its tension continued to increase. Every second they expected to witness a rare spectacle, something of a cross between a ghost and a bird. Even the fire department had now appeared, with ladders and nets.

The object of pursuit, Belloni, known in everyday life as Anton Meier, was crouching behind a chimney on the Savoy roof. But where was his everyday life now? Where Belloni, the acrobat? To the last he had still been a stranger to George and the others, though he was probably a decent enough chap. Belloni himself had been well aware that he and George were still strangers. To become friends, they would have had to be longer together.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Lose Suit to Oust Candidate Against Bullitt

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—William C. Bullitt received another setback in his mayoralty campaign when the suit to have the Independent Voters League candidate, Jules Abercaugh, removed from the ballot was thrown out of court.

"The courts have upheld the right of free elections," said Abercaugh, who charged that Bullitt had inspired the suit against him.

"Bullitt's anti-democratic procedure in this futile suit is a taste of the pro-fascist methods which Bullitt would like to put over in Philadelphia. It is in keeping with the whole record of un-American plots and intrigues against a quick, unconditional victory over Hitler and the Axis."

Abercaugh, who is himself a registered Democrat, declared further that "Bullitt feared that an independent candidate, raising the vital, win-the-war issues, would expose his pro-fascist and appeasement record. Progressive democrats now have further proof that Bullitt's threat to capture control of our city would be a menace to the President's leadership. Bullitt's defeat in November, and the election of the rest of the Democratic slate, will help remove Bullitt from political life, and be a victory for all loyal Americans."

The suit which Bullitt lost had been filed by Michael A. Spato, former chief counsel for the Democratic City Committee, on the pretext that incorporation papers had been filed for another so-called "Independent Voters League." Abercaugh charged that this was a deliberate subterfuge.

Judges Vincent Carroll and Raymond MacNellie ruled in favor of Abercaugh after a hearing Wednesday when Ira Jewell Williams, noted civil liberties attorney, presented arguments that the suit would violate the election code, and was therefore outside the jurisdiction of the court.

Other attorneys for Abercaugh were Albert G. Newton, and Saul Waldbaum.

Absentees Delay Poll Tax Debate

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Senatorial absenteeism today accounted for another delay in action on the anti-poll tax bill.

The Senate Judiciary Committee was slated to report on H.R. 7, the anti-poll tax bill introduced by Rep. Vito Marcantonio and passed the House.

But it didn't have before it a long-delayed report from the subcommittee headed by Senator Ernest McFarland, Arizona Democrat, which has been handling the measure.

The reason: McFarland couldn't get a quorum of his five-man subcommittee together.

Senator Abe Murdock, Utah Democrat, and Warren Austin, Vermont, Republican, were out of town. And Senator Tom Connally, veteran poll tax filibuster from Texas, wasn't going to cooperate to get a quorum with McFarland and Senator John Danaher, Connecticut Republican.

McFarland and Danaher are definitely committed to support the bill. Murdock voted for it last year, but is reported to be a bit shaky. Connally and Austin are both opposed to the measure.

Another effort to get the subcommittee together will be made by McFarland tomorrow morning. If he succeeds, the full committee may report the bill out early next week.

After being under constant pressure from anti-poll tax groups, McFarland is anxious to get the anti-poll tax bill out of the hands of his group and reported to the full committee.

French Patriots Hit Arms Plant

ZURICH, Sept. 24 (UP).—Production at the famous Schneider armament works at Le Creusot was interrupted yesterday when French patriots blew up pylons carrying high tension wires to the plant, completely shutting off all electrical current supply, the Swiss newspaper Tribune de Geneve, reported today.

WLB Puts Brewster Guards Under Navy

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (UP).—The War Labor Board tonight ordered the Brewster Aeronautical Corp., and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) to "forthwith" sign a collective bargaining agreement covering company plants at Johnsville, Pa., Newark, N. J., and Long Island City, N. Y.

Chairman William H. Davis announced unanimous agreement on the order which appeared to establish as a WLB policy the subordination of a contract between a company and a union to Navy Department orders pertaining to a Coast Guard police protecting the plants.

The order directed the company and the union to negotiate a separate collective bargaining agreement covering plant guards and containing the following provision:

"For the duration of the war this agreement is in all respects subject to the provisions of the directives of the Navy Department concerning Coast Guard police, and nothing contained in this agreement shall be construed in any way to interfere with the organization training and control by the Navy Department of the company guard force as a part of the Coast Guard police nor to abrogate or interfere with the duties, responsibilities and rights imposed by the Navy Department upon any employee in such Coast Guard police."

STRIKE INEXCUSABLE

Davis characterized as inexcusable the strike over seniority rights of union members serving in the Coast Guard at the Johnsville plant last month.

He specifically emphasized that Coast Guard orders must supersede any provisions of the contract between the union and the company.

"I think a situation has grown up (in the company's plant) where radical improvement has to be brought about to get production," he said.

He pointed out that production in a war plant is the concern and responsibility of the country and that both union and management must bow to that responsibility. Both the company and the union have failed to live up to that responsibility and are on probation, he declared.

The board directed that the col-

UE Beats Lewis Anti-Semitic Campaign

Union Lookout

Lawrence Wolfson, ex-soldier, who recently left the army with an honorable discharge, got his job back with Republic Aircraft near Farmingdale, L. I., BECAUSE he had a union behind him. Nothing doing, he was told when he asked for the old job. Then the United Automobile Workers, CIO, Organizing Committee blasted the company stand in its paper "The Long Island Aircrafter." Union meetings protested. And he got his job back.

Best of Irish culture is found in the ranks of the Transport Workers Union. Thus a TWU member, John Keane, conductor on a Fifth Avenue bus, is rated best Gaelic language scholar in a contest held by the Gaelic Fairs at Fordham University. The current TWU Bulletin runs a picture of Brother Keane with the silver loving cup he won in the Gaelic competition. He was also presented with a volume of Gaelic poems by Padraic Pearse, president of the Irish Republic of 1916, and with other honor gifts. . . . The TWU, incidentally, puts on the best Irish dramatic performances in the city on annual Connolly commemorations.

Italy's surrender has united the family of Gino Caputo, member of Iron Shopmen's Local 455, AFL, says the Building Trades Union Press. You see, two of Mr. Caputo's brothers are in the American army, another in the army of Italy. Now everything's "all straightened out," and now "we can all fight the common enemy," he says.

There's spirit in the letters that Army and Navy men from the shops of Bridgeport, Conn., are writing to their union, Local 283, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, giving thanks for the fountain pen each fighter got as a present. "Thanks," writes Private Seymour Siegel from a southern flying field, "will probably get a free visit to Berlin or Japan." "We have the guts and the spirit to put our planes on the beam, and to keep them there," writes Private Jack Strauss, pilot trainee. There are many more just as good.

Art helps the fighting fund of the Book and Magazine Union, Local 18, United Office and Professional Workers, CIO. The union announces an art auction for Sunday, November 7, at Hotel Pennsylvania. Paintings and drawings to go under the auctioneer's hammer for the union's fighting fund's benefit come from such artists as Rockwell Kent, Soriano, Robert Swathey, Z. Hecht, Harry Gottlieb, Chaim Gross, Elizabeth Olds, Harry Sternberg, Theodore Stamos, Lediasa Gey, Milton Caniff, Benie Bussmiller and Ham Fisher.

"We are still proud of our CIO contract and I have yet to see a better one. . . . I hope some day to be back in the CIO again," says a warm letter from an ex-soldier, who finds himself in a United Mine Workers District 50 chemical plant in Newark, N. J. The soldier had gone back to his former job, which is in one of the two small Newark plants, which stayed with District 50. About 100 Newark workers are left in District 50; 5,000 others went into the CIO gas and chemical workers union.

Civil Service Union Hits Lewis Policies

CLEVELAND, Sept. 24.—War time strikes and job discrimination on racial grounds were unsparringly condemned by the third biennial convention of the State, County and Municipal Workers Union in strong resolutions today. John L. Lewis was denounced in the anti-strike resolution.

The delegates unanimously branded, as traitors to the nation, the "take it or quit" employer and the "Lewis-minded" employees, who by their acts provoke strikes.

Political action was cited by speakers such as President Abram Flaxer as the workers' strong weapon today.

Corporal Robert Weinstein of the U. S. Army told delegates that they absolutely could not strike today and that they should not pass the resolution without fully understanding this. He said the time of reckoning would come to public officials who use the workers' patriotism for selfish gains.

Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union, led the discussion on race discrimination.

MULZAC VICTORY

Smith halted the work of the SCOWA in breaking down anti-Negro bias and prejudice in government offices and cited the NMMU's victory over discrimination in Captain Hugh Mulzac's case. Smith pointed out that Axis torpedoes do not discriminate between colored and white seamen.

The delegates applauded Smith's statement that the fight on discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups is part of the fight against the Nazis.

Smith called on the convention to give the anti-poll tax bill the utmost political support.

He attacked Westbrook Pegler and reported that "the trade unions as the backbone of democracy must fight back with all their energy these elements in and out of Congress whose target in this war is not the Axis but organized labor." He said Lewis has made the CIO's task harder by threatening strike action just as the Allies are readying the second front in Europe.

First Lady Arrives At LaGuardia Field

(By United Press)

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who has completed a tour of the war zones in the south and southwest Pacific, arrived at LaGuardia Field shortly after 9 A. M. yesterday aboard an army plane.

Mrs. Roosevelt was met by her son, Lt. Col. James Roosevelt, and her secretary, Malvina Thompson. They left the airport in an automobile, presumably bound for her Manhattan apartment. She arrived here from San Francisco.

Trounces Dist. 50 In NLRB Poll at Remington Rand

John L. Lewis' District 50 agents at Syracuse are continuing their Hitlerite anti-Semitic campaign which the Daily Worker exposed through documentary proof in the Sept. 1 issue.

At that time the Daily Worker produced a photostat of a vicious red-baiting leaflet issued by the Lewis union attacking the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO). The leaflet carried a Hitlerite caricature of the Jew traced from Berlin propaganda material that has been flooding the country.

On the eve of a run-off election at the Remington-Rand plant at Syracuse, the Lewis union issued another similar leaflet, using the identical drawing (figure with the book as shown in the photostat) and adding two more.

The man reading the book is a tracing from a familiar drawing that Julius Streicher, editor of Hitler's "Sturmer" and chief anti-Semite of the Reich, had created. The "Jew" is supposed to be reading the "Protocols of Zion" the infamous fraud which has been used to incite pogroms against Jews for many years.

The Sept. 1 exposure in the Daily Worker gave the Syracuse leaflet as just one example of the anti-Semitism that Lewis is fostering on a general scale. Many excerpts from the United Mine Workers Journal were reproduced as proof, as well as evidence that Ellis Searles, editor of the journal until last year, has been identified with a committee that sponsored the spread of Hitler's first anti-Semitic propaganda book in the United States.

At that time the Daily Worker called upon President David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to explain why he has been so active in efforts to bring John L. Lewis into the AFL. As yet, there has been no explanation from Dubinsky.

UE TROUNCES LEWIS. MACHINE FOR 3RD TIME

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America gave John L. Lewis' District 50 his third thrashing during the last two months in the Syracuse area when the workers at the "C" division of Remington Rand voted 6 to 4 for the UE in the Labor Board run-off election, Wednesday, and defeated a campaign of anti-Semitism and red-baiting.

In the first Labor Board election the UE-CIO had topped District 50 nearly 2 to 1 and was short only 46 votes of a majority of all votes cast on a ballot which carried the International Association of Machinists and a "No" square in addition to the two principal contenders. Shortly afterwards District 50 took another thrashing at the Pass & Seymour Plant when they lost on a straight "Yes" and "No" ballot by 3 to 1.

LEWIS' HENCHMEN FRANTIC

Stung deeply by the two defeats, Lewis' gang of organizers went into the last campaign at Remington-Rand armed with the swill-pans of Hitlerism. They succeeded in making it one of the dirtiest campaigns they had ever staged.

Their chief stock in trade was red-baiting and an effort to smear the UE-CIO as an un-American "Communist" plot with a side-line of anti-Semitism.

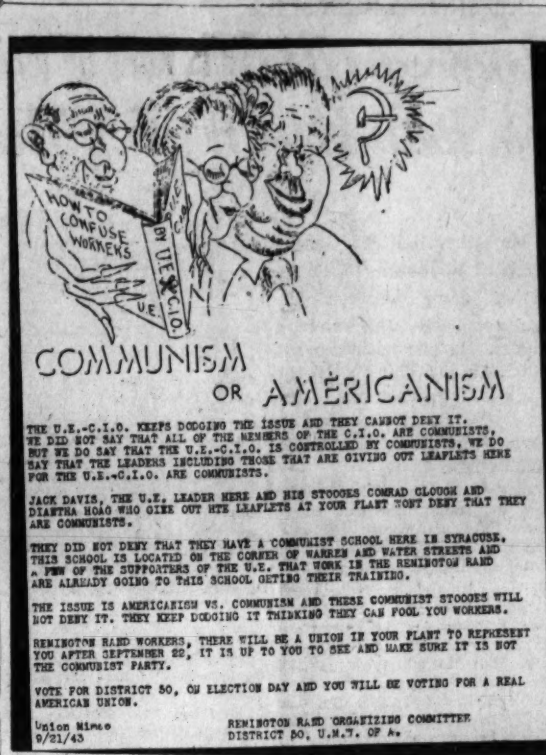
In their effort to label the UE-CIO as "Communist," District 50 distributed several issues of "Police," a scurrilous sheet published by John P. Moran in Cleveland, Ohio. Anti-Semitic cartoons were freely employed during the campaign by District 50 and "Communists" were defined as "slimy Jews" by one of their organizers in personal conversation.

UE BACKS WAR EFFORT

The UE-CIO conducted its campaign on a straight program based upon an all-out win-the-war effort and the correcting of many grievances existing in the shop, along with sharp criticism of John L. Lewis' anti-Roosevelt and anti-war behavior.

While the workers in the shop did not fall for District 50's red-baiting, the intensity and dirty nature of District 50's smear campaign confused some of them and caused them to be inactive. The general sentiment of the shop was strongly anti-Lewis.

District 50 did not dare mention John Lewis once during the campaign until nearly the final day when an effort was made in one pamphlet to defend John L. Lewis as a great American and a bulwark against Communism much after the pretensions made by Hitler.



Above is a second sample of the Hitlerite anti-Semitic literature John L. Lewis' District 50 used in an election contest with the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, at the Remington Rand plant in Syracuse. The UE won the election.

Thomas Will Fight Arrest in Texas

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 24 (UP).—R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO United Automobile Workers, who was arrested last night for violation of the Texas labor law, said today he would carry the case to the U. S. Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the newly enacted status.

Mr. Thomas, who also is a vice-president of the CIO, was arrested on a charge of soliciting union memberships without a state license. Sheriff's deputies posted in the audience took him into custody as he completed a speech at a labor rally at near-by Pelly, Tex.

During the speech he urged workers to join the CIO Oil Workers Union and told the audience he was soliciting memberships in such a manner that state authorities could not avoid a test case.

He charged that the law, enacted at the last session of the Legislature, restricted freedom of speech. Charging that Texas legislators had failed to read their state's constitution, he quoted an excerpt from it which said that "no law shall ever be passed which curtails the liberty of speech and the press."

Judge J. Harris Gardner who issued a court order yesterday restraining Thomas, from soliciting union memberships without a license, today directed that Thomas be brought before him to show cause why he should not be held in contempt.

Non-Partisan Body Backs Ben Davis

(Continued from Page 1)

United Furniture Workers Union.

Miss Audrey Moore, organizer of the Upper Harlem section of the Communist Party, conducting Mr. Davis' campaign, March Moreland is publicity director and Edward Royce production manager.

Dr. Cannon, among a large number of the Davis sponsors at a press conference in the Hotel Theresa, 125th St. and Seventh Ave., said that no matter what party the voters belonged to, if he desired a representative "who will both strengthen the Council and give you a vote in its proceedings, then Ben Davis is your man."

He explained that he had written the statement as his own personal views. The others, however, including Dr. Herman Warner, Dr. Albert Armstrong, Dr. Glendon Logan, Dr. Reginald Morris, the Rev. Dr. Elliot White, Charles A. Collins, of the Hotel and Club Employees Union, AFL, and Lawrence Him solely as a Negro. I appeal to you to vote for him as an American citizen who is without question qualified to add to the mental stature of the next City Council. To Negroes, of course, his racial distinction will be a cause for added pride.

"My accepting the chairmanship of the Non-Partisan Committee is based upon these reasons: Medicine, not politics, is my profession but one cannot live in this world today without a keen interest in the running of government and a great desire whenever possible to help produce better government."

BRODSKY SPEAKS

Carl Brodsky, who withdrew from the running in favor of Davis and who is now the Negro candidate's campaign manager, said in response to Dr. Cannon that it was of "basic importance" in a city like New York to have one Negro in the Council. He favored Ben Davis, he said, because he saw in this candidate one who was out to win the war in the quickest possible time. Mr. Davis, said Brodsky, would stimulate action on the question of opening a second front in western Europe and would take to the Council floor such questions as discrimination in housing and in the armed forces.

Mr. Davis said that he felt

Curran Essential To War, City CIO Tells Draft Board

Attempts of Selective Service Appeals Board No. 4 to take Joseph Curran, president, the National Maritime Union, away from his job of "keeping 'em sailing" and have him inducted into the Army, brought a sharp reply from the Greater New York Industrial Union Council Thursday night.

The Board's action, said the Council, is "an attack on the basic tenet of Democratic distribution of manpower, that every American be assigned or remain in the position, where he can best serve our nation at war."

Curran who had just returned from a voyage as an able seaman, had originally been put on the deferred list as a person "essential" to the war effort, by his draft board.

The Appeals Board, however recommended that he put in 1-A, when Colonel Arthur W. McDermott, Selective Service Director for New York, appealed the local board's decision.

The Council's resolution follows: "In recognition of the many and valued contributions and services to our nation's war effort made by Joseph Curran in his capacity as president of the National Maritime Union, national vice president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, president of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, member of the New York State Refuse War Manpower Committee; panel member of the Maritime War Labor Board and director of the United Seamen's Service, he is resolved that the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, representing more than 500,000 New York CIO members here assembled September 23, 1943, hereby calls upon Local Draft Board No. 18, New York Selective Service Director, Col. Arthur McDermott, National Selective Service Director, Lewis B. Hershey and War Manpower Commissioner, Paul V. McNutt, to take all steps necessary to rescind the capricious and ill-considered action of Appeals Board No. 4, in reclassifying Curran in a draft status, which would deprive this council and its affiliated unions and all of Labor and the vital war agencies mentioned above of his essential services.

"Be it further resolved that we hold the action of Appeals Board No. 4 to be a circumvention, and an attack on the basic tenet of democratic distribution of manpower; that every American be assigned or remain in the position, where he can best serve our nation at war."

Curran shipped out when the State Department delayed furnishing him with a passenger's passport to permit him to contact Allied Trade Union leaders in the interest of the war effort, as he had been instructed by the NMMU.

The Council also voted strong support of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee's drive to free the 15,000 Republican prisoners in Spain and to aid the Spanish refugees of Mexico.

It took this action after listening to a stirring speech by Thomas Christensen, NMMU delegate to the recent inter-American conference in Mexico City to aid Spain.

Will Seek Other Jobs, Elevator Strikers Warn

The elevator strike in Rockefeller Center was still continuing late yesterday, though many elevators had been put into operation.

Representatives of the Building Maintenance Craftsmen, AFL, asked strikers to return in visits to the Center.

Attorney Louis A. Perkin, counsel for the strikers, who have formed the Assn. of Building Maintenance Employees of Rockefeller Center, Inc., said last night the strikers have given an "ultimatum" to the Rockefeller Center management. The "ultimatum" was that the strike wasn't settled by 10 A. M. today the strikers would seek permanent employment in other jobs.

White House, Eisenhower Laud AFL Painters Here

The 15,000 New York painters, members of District Councils 9 and 18, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, who break their rigid five-day week rule to work a sixth day today for the AFL New York Labor War Chest and the Third War Loan drive, received congratulations yesterday by Dwight D. Eisenhower, commanding general of the Allied forces in North Africa.

Union officials also announced receipt of a message to the painters

Morris to Answer New 'Forward' Attack Monday

Last Wednesday's article in the Daily Worker on the policy of David Dubinsky and Dean Alfange towards the problems of the Negro people, has evoked new heights of fury and a new anti-Communist low from the Forward, Jewish language daily. It called forth a full two column editorial and a four column article of insults and invectives, but no reference to the real issue.

A second article dealing with the problem and the Forward outburst, by George Morris, will appear in Monday's issue of the Daily Worker.

ILGW Chiefs Gag Attacks on Nagler

Officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union have invoked a gag against discussion at union meetings of vice-president Isidore Nagler's anti-Soviet attack delivered at the recent convention of the British Trade Union Congress. Nagler was a fraternal AFL delegate at the Congress.

Despite this, however, speakers at a number of ILGWU local meetings succeeded in bringing the issue before the members although they had to do it against a welter of trick parliamentary rules and orders.

Nagler's charge that the Soviet trade unions are not free unions, and therefore the AFL refuses to enter into the same international trade union unity body with them, has aroused much general discussion as well as indignation among the ladies garment workers.

Sensing the atmosphere, officials of the ILGWU have taken an apologetic tone, ruling out of order any reference to Nagler, who is also head of Cutters Local 10, until he returns.

At Cloak Operators, Local 117, Thursday night, despite Chairman Rubin Zuckerman's repeated rulings against the discussion on Nagler, protests were heard from several members.

"On the one hand we are actively engaged in pushing the bond campaign, on the other we are establishing our great ally in the back," said A. Wise of Nagler's speech.

At Dressmakers, Local 22, Fannie Golos and Isidore Wisberg had barely mentioned the subject when the chairman's gavel came down. Manager Charles Zimmerman said that opinions should be withheld pending Nagler's return.

It was at Wednesday's meeting of Pressers, Local 35 that Alex Schaffer put over the longest speech on the subject. The gavel came down after he spoke for eight minutes. Speaking after Manager Breslau reported on the encouraging results in the bond campaign, Schaffer said:

"There are other things that are not so encouraging to say the least; on the contrary, very humiliating. Brother Nagler, at the recently held British Trade Union Congress, said that labor in America cannot associate with the Anglo-Soviet trade union committee because it is not free and democratic."

"May I ask isn't it the heroism, devotion, self-sacrifice of the working men and working women of the Soviet Union who are producing the guns and weapons under the inspiring leadership of their trade union organization, that made possible the victories at Stalingrad, Kharkov, Orel, Stalino? Can we say that such examples of devotion, self-sacrifice and loyalty to one's country can be achieved by workers in their trade unions who are not free and democratic?"

"Can we refuse to associate and unite with such people? My brother is in the army. Hundreds of you fellow workers have sons in the army who tonight at this very moment when we meet here may be fighting in Italy against the Nazi hordes. The decisive question is has Hitler enough men in reserve to send against our boys? Fortunately we can answer he has not because five million of them are lying six feet underground on Soviet soil."

"Isn't it strange that our representative in London lectures the Soviet trade unionists about the practices of democracy while in our own union our membership did not have the opportunity either to discuss or act, not to speak of giving their approval on the position that Brother Nagler took in London."

"It is ironic that we proudly boast of the fact that we have initiated a movement to bring back John L. Lewis who sabotaged our war effort, praised by the Berlin radio, who prints anti-Semitic articles in the miners' Journal, and we want him back in the AFL under the guise that he is a representative spokesman of the coal miners of America."

"So the man that sabotages our war effort we call representative of the interests of the coal miners. But the leaders of the heroic Soviet trade unions, who work on our side, giving examples for the world labor movement—they are not representative spokesmen for the working people of the Soviet Union."

Leading CIO men in this city were assigned by the Greater New York Industrial Union Council Thursday night to chief places in the drive to elect transport workers' president, Michael J. Quill, to the City Council from the Bronx on a win-the-war platform.

The Council directed Irving Polish, manager, the Furriers Joint Council, to take charge of mobilizing CIO members for Quill's election. Lewis Merrill, president, the United Office and Professional Workers, was put in charge of raising money for the campaign.

Saul Mills, Council secretary, will be Quill's manager.

Davis Speaks at 2 Rallies for Cacchione

Benjamin Davis, Jr., Communist candidate for City Council in Harlem last night addressed two political rallies in Brooklyn in behalf of City Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, incumbent Brooklyn Communist.

Davis, nationally prominent as a Negro leader, was roundly applauded at both rallies taking time out from his busy campaign in Harlem to speak for Cacchione.

A crowd at Livingston Manor, Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn heard Davis in his first address of the evening. Later he spoke at the Howland Studio, 1160 Fulton St.

"The candidacy of Peter V. Cacchione," Davis told his audience at both rallies, "offers the people of Brooklyn such an opportunity as they have seldom had, to perform an act in their own behalf to do something by which they themselves will benefit."

"As for the Negro people, there has never been, in the history of Brooklyn, a councilman who so perfectly made the problems of the Negro people his own problems."

"We have only to look at the record, there for everybody to see, to realize how profoundly true that statement is. Cacchione's work in the City Council has been and is now, outstanding and distinguished."

Murray Urges Dependency Aid Increase

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—CIO President Philip Murray today appealed to Congressional leaders to take action which will "assure tolerable living conditions for the families of our men now taking the offensive."

Attacking the Reynolds bill, S. 1279, now bottled up in the House Military Affairs Committee as "more than \$10 a month below the absolute minimum level of necessity," Murray called on Congress to substantially increase the present meagre dependency allotments.

The minimum standards urged by the CIO are \$55 a month for a serviceman's wife, \$35 for the first child and \$30 for each additional child.

In contrast to the present allowance of \$72 a month for a soldier's wife with two kids, which would be increased only to \$70 under the Reynolds bill, the CIO's proposal would grant \$120 a month.

"The lowest estimate that has been made by any agency engaged in the study of living costs as to the amount needed for the support of a wife and two children is \$89, which other estimates have ranged up to \$108 and even higher," the CIO president declared.

Concluding his appeal to Congressional leaders, Murray urged them to "support a program which will consider realistically the needs of American families," and make "a vital contribution to the morale of our fighting men."

City CIO Plans Drive to Elect Quill to Council

Leading CIO men in this city were assigned by the Greater New York Industrial Union Council Thursday night to chief places in the drive to elect transport workers' president, Michael J. Quill, to the City Council from the Bronx on a win-the-war platform.

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Saul Mills, Council secretary, will be Quill's manager.

Yanks Lose 2-1, Fail To Clinch the Pennant

Dizzy Trout Hurls 5-Hitter for Tigers and Wins Game with Homer in 8th; Wensloff Gives Up Only Six Hits

By C. E. Dexter

The Yankees, needing one game to clinch the 1943 pennant, couldn't do it yesterday at the Stadium as Paul "Dizzy" Trout hurled a splendid game against them, leading the Tigers to a 2-1 win over the Bombers.

Besides hurling a five-hitter, Trout won his own ball game in the eighth inning by ramming a line drive homer into the left field stands to break a 1-1 tie. As the Washington Senators did not play yesterday and are not scheduled again today the Yankees will have to take this afternoon's contest before they can hang the pennant banner from the center field flag pole.

On the mound against Trout was Charlie Wensloff, trying to look good after two consecutive bad performances. Charlie did look good, giving up only six hits before being relieved by Johnny Murphy in the ninth.

But the game was all Trout as the speedy Detroit right-hander blazed his fast one in eight. The game was so well played that it consumed only one hour and twenty minutes, the shortest time for any Stadium game this year.

Trout gave only two bases on balls before and after the sixth inning, when the Yanks scored their only run, he was invincible. In the sixth Bud Metheny shot a single into center. Billy Johnson worked Trout for one of his two walks and then Charlie Keller bugger-whipped a long single to deep right center which brought Metheny across.

However, when Keller attempted to take second on the hit he was thrown out, Cramer to Hoover who covered the bag.

TIGERS TIE IT In the very next inning the Tigers came back to tie the score at 1-1 when Joe Wood doubled to center, went to third on Dick Wakefield's infield out and came across when Rudy York hit a single over second base with the infield drawn in for the play at home.

In the next inning Trout, ever the showman, took matters into his own hands, swung mightily at a fast ball thrown by Wensloff and belted it on a low line into the left field seats.

NOTES The attendance was only 4,322.

Today Spud Chandler will be out gunning for his 20th victory as against four defeats.

He will be faced by Charlie Omerize.

It will probably be Spud's last outing before the series.

DETROIT 000 000 110-2 6 1

NEW YORK 000 001 000-1 5 0

Named next spring.

Murphy (9) and Dickey.

COAST FOOTBALL In Death Throes

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Pacific Coast Conference football is in its death throes.

Long ailing from an acute shortage of players, experienced or otherwise, the conference is sinking fast, and whether it can be revived before the war's end is questionable.

Three more members announced last night they were abandoning football for 1944 at least—Washington State, Oregon State and the University of Idaho.

This, with Montana and the University of Oregon previously folded, left only the University of Washington in the northern division.

With Stanford on the shelf, California, Southern California and the University of California at Los Angeles are left in the southern division.

BRONX GUY VICTOR YAKHONTOFF speaks on "Military Success and Political Difficulties" in the Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Broadway, Sunday, Sept. 28, 8:30 P.M. Aup: Cultural Committee.

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1943

Reader Columns Rolling in; Is Yours?

The response to the Daily Worker Sports Writing Contest thus far has been terrific. Columns have been coming in with every visit of the mailman and are still coming in only three days after the announcement was made.

Every one of the columns will be published, of that our readers can be sure, for literary quality will definitely not be decisive in choosing the winners, of which there will be one every month.

Keep 'em rolling, fans, and spread the word around to the men in the shop and the men in your union. The first reader-column will appear in the Daily Worker next week and after that two or three will be published every week.

If you type your story please keep it down to three pages of double spaced type on one side of the paper. If you write in long hand please make it legible.

A story on any phase of any sport—past, present or future—goes. All people are eligible except staff writers of the Daily Worker. . . . Your full name must accompany your contribution. No stories will be returned so make a duplicate copy of it in case you want it.

Every month the four judges of the contest, Mike Gold, James Cagney, Dave Perrell, Bill Morda and Nat Love, will select the "Column of the Month" and the winner will receive as a prize a ringbind seat at a big Madison Square Garden fight. Before the fight he will be taken to supper at a big Broadway restaurant with the sports staff.

So, keep 'em rolling. All contributions should be addressed to Nat Love, sports editor Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St., New York City.

Guy Bush Now Pullman Conductor

NEW ORLEANS, September 24 (UP)—Guy Bush, who hurried for the Chicago Cubs for many years and performed in two world series, was revealed tonight to be a Pullman conductor.

Bush said that he was in his new job only on a temporary basis, helping out "in the wartime emergency."

"Personally," he explained, "I would prefer a baseball uniform to that of a conductor. As a conductor for the pullman company I am sent all over the country."

Bush, now 38, was with the Chicago Cubs for many years, until he was sold to the Pittsburgh Pirates. He said that after the war he would like to return to the major leagues or land a managerial job in the Southern Association.

Cubs Buy Catcher From Nashville Club

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 24.—Catcher Mickey Kretzner of the Nashville Vols has been sold to the Chicago Cubs for an unannounced sum of cash and a player to be named next spring.

Bonds Buy Battleships

HAVE YOU CONTRIBUTED?

SCOOP!

OCTOBER 16th

Is the Date

WEBSTER HALL

Is the Place

Meet Your Summer Heart-Throb

at the

UNITY DANCE

And FEATURED ENTERTAINMENT

WINSTED, CONN.

FOR COMPLETE ENJOYMENT AND RELAXATION

COME TO CAMP COLEBROOK

Colebrook River, Conn.

• 1000 yds. of exclusive Country Club

• Private Lake surrounded by 300 acres of pines and hemlocks

• Woodburning Fireplaces

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SEPTEMBER \$30 PER WEEK, \$5 DAILY

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World Series Dope:

Joe Gordon and Frank Crosetti vs. Lou Klein and Marty Marion

By C. E. Dexter

The other day Joe Gordon accepted 16 chances in a nine-inning game between the Yankees and the Detroit Tigers. No one noticed what the Rock was doing until the ninth inning, when one of the reporters in the press box began to add up the put-outs and assists.

None of the chances had seemed hard to handle; none had earned more than perfunctory applause. The agile second baseman of the champions was just having a busy day.

Figures show that the Cardinals have a better second base combination than the Yankees this year. Slim Marion is hitting .283, Lou Klein .288, against Gordon's .233 and Crosetti's .223. But the batting averages of the two leagues cannot be compared this year.

American League pitching has been far better than that of the National. The junior circuit boasts only three 300 hitters, Appling, Wakefield and Curtwright. Bill Dickey's .363 leads the American League, but the Yankee catcher has only been up to the plate 220 times.

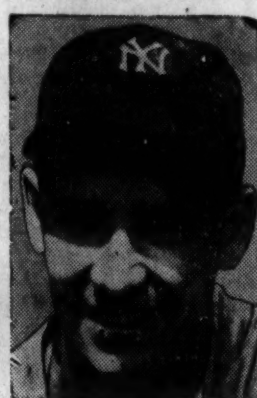
National League averages show 20 points or more above the American all down the line. Some day the batting is weaker in the American League, but the figures opposite the names of Keller, York, Laabs, Gordon, Stephens—sluggers all, seem to indicate that batting is not at fault.

Consequently, I disregard the apparently low figures of Gordon and Crosetti. Gordon, it is true, underwent a woeful slump during the first half of the year. But he has been hitting close to .280 during the last two months.

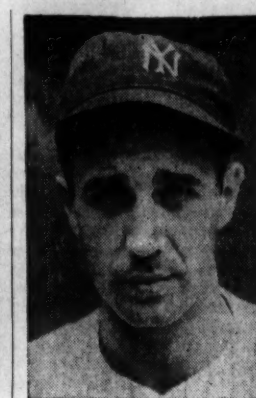
GORDON-KLEIN EVEN I therefore give Gordon a 50-50 rating with his Cardinal rival, Lou Klein. Klein has hit consistently all year. He is an adequate fielder. But he lacks Joe's sure touch on defense. And Gordon has 125 extra bases to Klein's 98, 14 homers to Klein's 7.

Marion is, of course, above Crosetti in every respect. The long-legged Marion covers more ground, hits harder, is younger and faster. But Crosetti and Gordon play the mid-sack with that special skill which has made recent Yankees teams a marvel on defense.

You can't underestimate Frankie when the chips are down. A great moment in recent World Series competition occurred in Chicago in 1938. The Yanks had won the first game. The great Dizzy Dean was



JOE GORDON



FRANK CROSETTI

pitching what was to be his last game in top flight baseball. The old master's speed was gone, but he could still find the corners. To everyone's amazement, he held the Yankees to an even break in the first seven innings. Not DiMaggio, not Gordon, Lazzeri or even the fading Gehrig pried him loose. With one on, Frank Crosetti, weakest hitter on the team, pounded a ball far over left field wall at Wrigley Field to cap the second game, to clinch the Series.

The difference between the two mid-sack combinations in the '43 Series is more apparent than real. Crosetti, it's true, is a veteran, back only because of the war. But I've a hunch he will be a tower of strength.

As for Gordon, he's eager to avenge himself on the Cards for his flub of last October. He's primed for game, and I think he'll bring the Southworth swiftness down.

But despite Morton's par excellence in the National League he has been somewhat less than sensational in battle with the representatives of the American League. His record is not one he is proud of. He has been beaten four times. That makes it rather complete, doesn't it? He was licked in two All-Star games and was kayoed twice in the series against the Yankees last fall.

It is rumored, rather vaguely of course, that Morton is just a "country cousin" to the American League, and it is true that fast ball pitchers fare badly against the sluggers of the A. L. . . . Yet, despite all this, I am not sure Morton Cooper, of the ball playing Coopers, will be beaten again. Indeed, I have something of a hunch that Master Apple Cheeks will be a wow in this series. Don't forget last year he almost collapsed into the series after carrying his team through the most dynamic pennant chase of them all. He had sparked the Cards to their unprecedented drive down the stretch and when he got into the series he was a pretty tired and worn young man.

This year the picture is of a different hue. He is well rested. The Cards clinched the flag a long while ago and the pressure has been off Morton for many weeks now. He will enter the series with his legs and arms in the best of shape. He will be mentally primed for a big job, because ranking in him is the memory of four defeats.

So don't let Cooper short. The man's a great hurler and this will be his great opportunity to redeem himself.

Well, those are just some of the angles. . . . It should be an exciting series, to say the least.

Shipbuilders Debate Communist Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

Communists as good unionists already referred to.

"Robbins is to me a known Communist," Flynn declared in the midst of his talk against Velson. "But as a matter of fact there is no more staunch supporter of Al Robbins than myself as long as he doesn't inject his philosophy into the organization."

"Is Robbins a good union man?" a voice interrupted.

"I'll say that Robbins is a damn good union man," Flynn replied. He said he considered Robbins a Communist, "and a damn good union man."

In its final session, the convention reelected President John Green and A. Secretary-Treasurer Philip Van Gelder and elected John Grogan of Local 15, Hoboken, N. J., vice-president.

Many important facts were registered in debate on the Velson case.

GEB MEMBERS Two members of the GEB, Van Gelder and Walter Pollard of San Pedro Local 9, spoke against the ouster on the floor. Both were re-elected, the former by acclamation.

All speakers—for and against—praised Velson's union record, gave him credit for complete loyalty to the CIO, the union program and the nation's war effort.

All so-called "evidence" predating 1941 when the union added the ban on Communism to its constitution. Not once during the entire discussion, yesterday and for two hours the day before, was the right of Communists to membership in the union challenged. On several occasions, the chairman found it necessary to emphasize that Velson remains a member in good standing in Local 15.

LOCAL BACKS HIM Velson was unanimously upheld by his own local's delegations and Fred Wood, white-haired, spectacled, short-spoken Scotsman, made one of the most stirring speeches of the day in Velson's behalf.

Before the vote was taken, Velson reaffirmed his declaration that he was not a Communist but boldly renewed his stand, taken at the 1941 convention, that the constitutional ban on Communists was a menace to the union's unity.

His own case, he said, was "inconsequential" but the principle, involving the union's unity, was important.

After the vote was taken, Velson again took the floor and pledged to work for "unity in the union behind the Commander-in-Chief, the CIO and the union's program to do everything possible to win the war."

BAD INFLUENCES CIO Secretary James P. Carey, who addressed the convention on Wednesday, remained through Thursday and yesterday while the hot issues were being debated. He did not speak, however.

While convention delegates in the

Shipbuilders Debate Communist Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

main acted in good faith in the balloting, a touch of anti-Semitism and the hand of the Christian Front and hatred for our Soviet ally were not missing.

William McCaffrey of Newburgh Local 53, for example, sought to make special capital of a charge that Velson's name was originally Israel Shavelson, a matter of little bearing on Communist or lack of Communist affiliation.

The same delegate revealed hatred for the Soviet Union and its execution of spies when he concluded his appeal for ouster with a reference to Ehrlich and Alter, two Poles shot for espionage.

"Ehrlich and Alter were trade unionists," he wound up. "Everyone knows of their murder by Communists here and in Russia."

DIES COMMITTEE A hint that the Dies Committee had a hand in the proceedings was introduced by Delegate Wood of the Local 13 delegation.

"Perhaps this is the unnamed government agency that was cited in the charges," he said. He told also how red-baiting had been used to defeat candidates in this local who otherwise were acceptable for office.

Pivotal in the decision were the ballots of biggest Camden Local 1, which swung a delegation of 124 votes. There were said to have been 38 votes for Velson there but voting by unit rule swung them all in a bulk. The unit rule also served to cancel out substantial minorities in several other large delegations. On a straight count, delegate by delegate, it was estimated that somewhere near half would have voted for Velson.

Favorable action by Camden and just one other delegation of size, even under the unit rule, would have reversed the GEB ruling, a significant development for the shipyard union in a case of this kind.

NEW EXECUTIVE Elected to the new general executive board were: William Pomeroy, Local 1; Richard Carter, Local 49; Mr. Flynn, Richard Versch, Local 39; Edward L. Denhart, Local 33; Herbert Moyer, Local 42; Andrew Pettis, Local 50; Thomas Saul, Local 1; Walter Pollard, Local 9 and George W. Wright, Local 16.

Wright, formerly vice-president, was not a candidate for reelection as the post was made full-time. Carter is a Negro. Last year he was elected to the board as an alternate, but this year's action gives him full membership.

The convention received greetings in its closing hours from CIO Organization Director Allan Haywood and adopted resolutions: halting the CIO's Political Action Committee

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

THE other day in the obituary columns I happened upon the demise of a certain plump old Tammany judge. Beautiful eulogies were printed next day upon his passing. Many notables including a former Congressman, six assemblymen, a liquor dealer's lodge, fourteen gamblers, a famous dope importer, a bushel of minor judges and other lawyers, and a few assorted New Deal liberals were present at the interment.

And yet—and yet—the old scoundrel had been not worthy of a single flattering funeral oration within the borders of any man's democracy.

It was unseemly that he should die on the bench of justice, honored as though he were truly an honest American, and not one of Hitler's cheapest tools.

John L. Spivak exposed him more than ten years ago as the secret patron and go-between for one of the first gangs of Nazi agents. The gray old scoundrel was also high up in Coughlinite circles and an active militant in the local chapters of America First.

But our democratic officials tolerated him. They even made political deals with him, no doubt. Nobody in the city regime, certainly, brought charges against him, or even indicated for a moment that any such Coughlinite friend of appeasement was a menace to the United States.

A whole group of Christian Fronters who had been drilling with arms in preparation for a fascist revolution in Brooklyn were treated with similar tenderness by the judge and prosecutor who tried them. Remember?

They are still at work. Also still on the job are the Christian Front members on the New York police force, of whom some investigators alleged there were at least 1,000.

During the Black Legion trials in Michigan, a testimony was given that some 700 Detroit policemen were members of that secret fascist organization.

What was done about the traitors? Exactly nothing, even though the State Supreme Court's chief justice said that "there was a plan to overthrow the government of the United States, the membership to rise in arms when the password 'CLIXTO' was given."

But the court that tried the fascists held that mere membership in the Black Legion was not

President Roosevelt Recently Defied Them

enough to get them fired as American police officers. Legally, Hitler has a right to take us, it seems.

Those 700 more fascists remained on the police force, a tidy armed nucleus for the international brigade of Adolf Hitler. It was these cops, no doubt, who did his work later and held Negroes firmly by both arms while fellow-members of the Black Legion slugged the poor victims mercilessly. Many news photographs were taken of such sluggings, with faces of cops and sluggers easily identifiable. Nothing was done, however, by the city of Detroit or the FBI against the lynching degenerates. Some of their names and addresses have since been published by liberal newspapers, but nothing gets done. It is safer to be a fascist in some American cities than it is to be a dark-skinned American.

The Michigan CIO News asked the pertinent question after the Detroit riots as to whether, 'CLIXTO' the password of the fascist underground, was not bandied about freely between cops and rioters during the lynching.

For it was not only against the Negro people that these fascist scum were rioting. The Negroes are a cover behind which the scum can attack democracy. Hitler used the Jews of Europe for the same purpose; it is a familiar fascist trick.

What is maddening is to observe how during a war for survival the enemy is permitted to use all these weapons against America with impunity. Senators Nye and Wheeler and a whole squad of nightbird Congressmen boldly lifted their voices in defense of the 33 indicted fascist propagandists. Attorney General Biddle and the Department of Justice seemed to wilt like frail willows under the accusation that they were "persecuting honest American nationalists," and the trials were postponed, changes made in the prosecutor and other signs of worry and doubt displayed.

President Roosevelt recently defied the whole brazen Dies gang of diversionists when he challenged their typical Nazi persecution of the liberal Robert Moras Lovett, Dr. Goodwin Watson, and the son of ex-Ambassador Dodd. But Martin Dies came back with typical arrogance and accused the President of wanting to be a "dictator."

In general, the appeasers, America Firsters and fascists are always on the offensive. Our government officials from the Mayor of Detroit up to the Attorney General are generally on the defensive. That was the way it also went in pre-Hitler Weimar Germany; that was the fatal disease of Blum and Lavalier in France.

We seem to be heading down the same road, it is only an optical illusion, perhaps, or is it?

Work of Young Negro Artists On Exhibition

Young Negro Art, an exhibition of the work of students at Hampton Institute, will open in the Young Negroes' Gallery of the Museum of Modern Art, 11 W. 53rd St., on Wednesday, Oct. 6. On the preceding day, at the private preview, the Museum will give a tea for friends and officials of Hampton Institute. The exhibition, which will be on view to the public through November 28, will consist of a dozen paintings and approximately twenty-five drawings.

The satire in these things has a tremendous hitting power. The wit and humor here are just as mutilating to the enemy as the viciousness in the strokes of the brush. Technically the work is superb. Because these things are done under fire the most extreme economy of means is employed. No words are minced, not a line

These Posters Wake One Up This brings the bare facts of the war to one when one looks at these posters, and it wakes one up. A poster is meant to wake one up.

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Soviet Posters

Philip Evergood expressed such enthusiasm for the Russian war posters that we asked him to write about them. Today's article is the result. We are happy to be able to publish the views of an artist of such great stature.

What is a poster? According to the encyclopaedia it is a large piece of paper usually printed and used to be posted on walls and easily read and understood.

Within the simple bounds of this definition, under tremendous handicaps and the hazards of continual battle conditions, the Russian artists have created a new and great art.

The tremendous impact of the posters on view at the American British Art Center bear testimony to the fact that these Russian artists are wielding a powerful weapon against the common fascist enemy by arousing the noblest and most extreme heroism in their compatriots. They have learned, by seeing the Nazi hordes in their own land, killing their women and children, that they must really fight with the brush as their own men and women are fighting on the firing line. And incidentally, they are often using a rifle themselves. One poster showing a vile beast with a head of Hitler bears the words "Kill him if you don't want to give the Nazis with their black guns the house where you lived, your wife, your mother—everything we call our own. Know that no one can save them unless you save them. Know that no one will kill him unless you kill him."

These Posters Wake One Up This brings the bare facts of the war to one when one looks at these posters, and it wakes one up. A poster is meant to wake one up.

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Music Notes

USO-Camp Shows will present the General Platoon Don Cossack Chorus of 25 voices directed by Nicholas Kostikov in two volunteer performances next week: the first at the United States Naval Training Station (WR), Bronx, New York on Sunday (Sept. 26) and the second at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey on Tuesday (Sept. 28).

That, with the opening of the new season still two weeks off, more than 95 per cent of last season's Philadelphia Orchestra subscribers have already renewed their subscriptions, is held certain proof that the war has not lessened, but has perhaps increased interest in good music, according to Earl McDonald, manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association. Approximately 6,500 seats, representing three-fourths of the total seating capacity of the Academy of Music (where the Orchestra's concerts in its own city are held) have already been taken for the coming year, Mr. McDonald announces.

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Film Front

By DAVID PLATT

Duke Ellington will celebrate his 20th year as a musician and composer by giving a swing concert at the Philadelphia Academy of Music next Thursday for the benefit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples. . . . Duke will conduct his own symphonic opus "Black, Brown and Beige" which had its debut last January at the Russian War Relief benefit at Carnegie Hall. . . .

Duke Ellington is not only one of America's great musicians, he is one of the most prolific composers in the history of music. . . . At 16 he wrote his first jazz piece "The Soda Fountain Rag" while employed as a soda clerk at the Poodle Dog Cafe, Washington, D. C. . . . Since then he has written some 550 tunes, a great many of them of permanent musical value. . . .

Will anyone ever tire of Sophisticated Lady, Black and Tan Fantasy, Solitude, In a Sentimental Mood, Don't Get Around Much Anymore, Mood Indigo? . . . Is there a single important composer who has not been influenced by Duke Ellington? . . . When Percy Grainger, the pianist, was in charge of the music department at New York University he told the students of his class that "Ellington has apparently influenced such great composers as Stravinsky and Ravel." . . . What is there about the Duke's music that draws like a powerful magnet? . . . I think it is because in Ellington's music there is expressed the composer's great love of people, his deep understanding of the aspirations and anxieties of his race, his love of freedom and democracy. . . . Ellington has the people in mind when he writes. . . . His work is human, down to earth and close to life. . . . It is popular in the finest sense of the word. . . . For this reason, Duke Ellington, People's Artist on his 20th anniversary as a composer and musician. . . . Congratulations. . . .

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Blow at War Output

A REGIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD piece-work wage decision affecting workers of the Timken Axle Co. is like a monkey-wrench thrown into war production at this moment. We certainly don't need such monkey-wrenches at this time when we need all the arms we can turn out to put full power behind the offensives.

The decision is all the more harmful in view of the efforts of certain elements in the United Automobile Workers led by Walter Reuther, to make a factional issue of the incentive wage problem.

The UAW, through its president, R. J. Thomas, properly appealed against the decision to the War Labor Board in Washington where it is hoped a quick order will block the effort to distort the whole object and principle of incentive wages.

Those who are trying to confuse the question of incentive wages are now seeking to represent the Timken decision as a real example of incentive pay. What are the facts? As the union correctly objects, the decision gives the company a right to retime a job without guaranteeing that the workers would earn a minimum of what they have been earning. This is the old piece-work speed-up form when employers shaved the rates after workers raised output. In the first place, genuine incentives are not a "piece work" scheme. They may be based on piece work, day work, or both in the same plant. As the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers have so well demonstrated in the contracts that union holds, a cardinal principle are the safeguards that assure higher earnings with higher production.

The basic issue is: shall we favor higher production or not. If higher production is favored, as it must be, the question then is, who should benefit by the rise in output? Should it be only the employer? The incentive pay idea holds that the worker should get what is rightly due him. Of course, Mr. Reuther has been encouraging the idea that a strike could serve as an alternative. But those who feel that this is a war for national survival, that it is labor's war, will see incentive wages in a constructive light, without benefit of Reuther's factionalism.

United Nations Relief

THE draft agreement for a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for liberated areas is an important step in the direction of strengthening the anti-Hitler coalition.

The machinery is not to be in the hands of any single power. Its general governing body is to be a council on which sit representatives of all the United Nations and governments associated with them. The central committee is to be composed of one representative of each of the Big Four—Britain, the USSR, U. S. and China.

What is also particularly noteworthy about the set-up is its democratic potentialities. The government or the representative authority of the people of the country in which relief and rehabilitation work is to be undertaken will be fully involved in the decisions and in the execution of the work. The draft agreement itself is the result of discussion and consultation among the representatives of all the United Nations who met at the food conference at Hot Springs, Va., last spring.

This aspect of the organization is especially significant in view of the sharp criticism leveled at AMG for its failure to involve the democratic representatives of the people in governing liberated areas.

The agreement sets the tone and the approach with respect to one very important war and post-war problem. It shows that it is possible to agree upon an important

common task once the principle of full collaboration is accepted.

It is necessary to apply this principle to the much broader field of coalition war strategy and to the solution of the basic political problems of the war and the peace. The agreement is a step in that direction.

The Legion Convention

THE American Legion convention this year was held in an atmosphere of patriotism and national unity that confounded the defeatists and the divisive forces who had hoped to use it as a springboard for further attacks against national unity and the President's war policies.

It hit the congressional defeatists an unexpected blow with its resolution directed at Ham Fish and other Congressmen whom it branded as "isolationists" working with "subversive" groups.

This resolution focuses public attention on a fact that has received far too little attention; namely, that in the Congress which has been responsible for blocking so much of the President's war mobilization program there is a group working directly with enemy agents. This outright defeatist activity is not disconnected from the war against home front policies.

The Legion also rejected a typical bit of obstructionism, a resolution condemning "ten years" of the "New Deal." By linking the President's current internal war measures with the past "New Deal," the sponsors hoped to camouflage the fact that they were actually attacking essential war measures. It didn't work.

The President's foreign and unconditional surrender policies were approved.

We hope the new Legion commander will, unlike the past commander, work in the spirit of the convention.

R. J. Thomas' Arrest

PRESIDENT R. J. THOMAS of the United Automobile Workers, arrested in defying the Texas state anti-labor law, has opened a fight that will grow in strength as it progresses throughout the country.

The new law in Texas requires a state license for the right to make an appeal to workers to join a union. Mr. Thomas is now out on bail and his case will go to the Supreme Court if need be.

This is the opening shot of labor's offensive against numerous similar laws to hamstringing unions, that have cropped up in states from coast to coast. The state of "Pappy" O'Daniel, Rep. Dies and Senator Connally, has been the fountainhead for this crop of legislation. O'Daniel has been touring the country for passage of those laws.

This is not a CIO fight. It is a fight affecting our war effort, all labor, and the civil liberties and national interests of all Americans. The whole labor movement should congratulate President Thomas for his courageous fight. Labor and all patriotic Americans should rally to his defense, which is a defense of their own most vital interests.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1943

Reviewing Jewish Conference

The recent American Jewish Conference held in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel was a "great event in Jewish life" regardless of the serious mistakes that were made, a prepared five-page statement issued jointly by the Jewish Peoples Committee and the Jewish-American Section of the International Workers Order said this week.

The statement was signed by Rubin Saltzman, national secretary of the Jewish-American Section, IWO, and Max Perlow, acting president of the Jewish Peoples Committee.

The conference was the "first important step taken by American Jewry to unite all the Jews of our country in their struggle for national survival," the statement points out, and it "must not be judged on the basis of the mistakes and the unwholesome discriminatory acts of some of its leaders."

FACTS NEED AIRING

Nevertheless, the statement continues, the Jews of the United States should be made acquainted with certain acts in connection with the conference, which met Aug. 29 to Sept. 2, if for no other reason than the avoidance in the future of the mistakes referred to. These mistakes prevented the conference from becoming the "all-inclusive and truly representative" gathering that it might have been.

First of all, American Jews should know that the Jewish Peoples Committee and the Jewish Section of the IWO "carried on a determined struggle for admission to the conference and for participation in the elections preceding the convocation of the conference," the joint declaration of the two organizations say.

Furthermore, they brought their appeal before the General Committee of the conference proper. Unfortunately, the enemies of Jewish unity on the General Committee not only denied the appeal but refused to allow it to be brought before the entire conference where an airing of the facts might have resulted in a different outcome.

THOUSANDS OF JEWS EXCLUDED

Secondly, the Jewish-American Section of the IWO "has a membership of over 41,000 which together with their families make up a total of 150,000 Jewish men, women and children in the United States," the declaration says. The Jewish Peoples Committee, which for years has worked devotedly against discrimination and on behalf of Jews of all countries, and which has affiliated with many trade union organizations with Jewish membership and many cultural organizations such as Icor and Ykuf, represents many thousands of Jews in America.

These two bodies, representing hundreds of thousands of Jewish workers and their families, "were obliged," the statement goes on to say, "to stand, hat in hand, knocking at the doors—first, of the Na-

tional Elections Committee, and later, of the General Committee, when the conference was already in session—to demand that certain elements in the leadership of the conference abandon their petty-political prejudices, so that we might all in union answer the heart-rending cries of our tortured and dying brothers and sisters."

The salient points made in the joint declaration are contained in the following excerpts:

ANTI-JEWISH ELEMENTS

"We want Jewish people to know that prior to the convening of the conference, the National Elections Committee, of which Louis Lipsky was chairman, joined with the anti-Louis Segal faction of the Labor Zionists, which is under the spiritual influence of the Jewish Labor Committee leadership, to carry through the disruptive policy of denying admission to the progressive elements in Jewish life and that it was the guidance of these leaders that did not permit the realization at the conference of complete unity in Jewish life."

"We, the representatives of the above-named organizations, requested an audience before the entire body of the American Jewish Conference, to appeal the decisions of the National Elections Committee. After Louis Lipsky, as chairman of the National Elections Committee, had rendered his report to the conference, Rabbi Jonah Caplan, one of the distinguished delegates, proposed that all organizations which had previously been denied admission should now be admitted. This was followed by the recommendation of Mr. Henry Monsky, chairman of that session, that this question be handled by the Credentials Committee, which was to deal with all mandates; that this committee also act on the proposal of Rabbi Caplan and bring its report to the entire conference. Mr. Monsky's recommendation was unanimously adopted by the conference."

"However, in defiance of the decision of the entire conference, it was the General Committee and not the Credentials Committee, as voted by the conference, that had us place our appeal before them. And lest it be forgotten: our appeal was mainly directed against the National Elections Committee, and its chairman, Louis Lipsky; and now it was the same Mr. Lipsky who was serving as chairman of the General Committee. It was he and Louis Segal, a red baiter and an accomplice of the disruptive, anti-unity policy of the Jewish Labor Committee who, together with the representatives of the Jewish Labor Committee who, together with the representatives of the Jewish Labor Committee proper, were sitting in judgment at the General Committee. It was they who were acting on our appeal against the harmful decisions which they themselves had adopted while carrying on

their petty politics in the Elections Committee. Louis Lipsky, as chairman of the General Committee, did not permit the delegates on his committee to ask questions of our representatives. He did not allow our representatives to remain in the committee room during the discussion period; nor did he give our representatives an opportunity to deny and refute the false accusations that had been hurled against us. . . .

DENIAL OF DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

"The discriminatory actions against us are a denial of elementary democratic rights. How can the American Jewish Conference make demands and speak on behalf of Jewish minority rights, when the conference itself excludes minority groups? To exclude an entire section of the Jewish people is a concession to the anti-Semites of the Rankin and Dies variety. Jews will never win their freedom from the anti-Semites with such appeasement; they will only lose the respect of progressive America by such actions."

"In spite of our just demands for admission, the General Committee carried out its sentence and, without even reporting to the conference as a whole, informed us that we would not be admitted to the conference. . . .

"The great and decisive mass of Jewish workers was not represented at the conference in proportion to its numbers and influence in American Jewish life. This condition was the result of the disruptive policies of the Jewish Labor Committee, which was not anxious to have the Conference take place at all and did not even permit the trade unions affiliated to it participate in the regional elections, and the Louis Segal-Chaim Greenberg wing of the Poole Zion, who insisted that they and they alone be regarded as the sole representatives of the Jewish workers in the United States. . . .

"The outstanding achievement of the Conference is that it has helped crystallize in the minds of the Jewish masses and workers the idea of unity. The keynote address of one of the most inspiring leaders of American Jewry and of the conference, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, was a clarion call for unity. The program that Dr. Wise proposed in his address came closest to the kind of program on which all tendencies and sections in Jewish life can unite. The Conference was in itself the best proof of how a united American Jewry could be a powerful force fighting in the interests of the Jews of our country and of the Jews the world over. In this respect, the conference was an exceedingly significant first step toward unity. The task now facing the pro-unity elements is to continue the fight until complete unity in Jewish life is realized."

Sojourner Truth Would Have Registered to Cast Her Vote

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

A tall, gaunt Negro woman, middle-aged and tollworn, arose in a church in Akron, Ohio, in 1852, where a suffrage meeting was in progress. Her voice was deep and

rich and roared like thunder. It electrified her audience and moved them to tears. She answered a man who had ridiculed women as "helpless." "Look at my arms. I have ploughed and gathered into barns; I have felt the lash; I have had five children and have seen them sold into slavery."

Then she turned to the minister and said: "If the first woman God made was strong enough to turn the world upside down, all alone, these together here ought to be able to turn it back and get it right side up again. And now they're asking to do it, the men better let them!"

This woman was Sojourner Truth, one of the great women orators of our country who fought to her death, at 86, to free her sex and her race. She died sixty years ago. The struggle for full equality is not yet victorious. But what a joy it would have been to Sojourner Truth to go to a polling place and vote as an American citizen, especially for a candidate of her own race.

Women citizens, Negro and white together, can go to vote now in New York City and generally in the North, without fear or favor. In Manhattan it is our privilege to vote this year, for a courageous champion of the rights of all people, a Negro leader, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. Last Election Day I made a tour of Harlem polling places with Mr. Davis, who was my fellow candidate for Congressman-at-Large.

It was impressive and inspiring to meet many earnest and conscientious political workers who were Negro women.

WOMEN OFFICIALS

In one place all the officials were women. One had a feeling that they do not only represent their own particular political party but are alert to the national importance of Negro people, especially women, exercising their right to vote. They are modern Sojourner Truths, helping to enfranchise their race and their sex. I felt very proud of them. The vote is important to all sections of the population.

But it is especially important for our Negro fellow citizens to make full use of it as a base for effective struggle for those who are still deprived of their vote. It is a means of fighting the poll tax in the South, and discrimination, segregation and all form of "Jim Crow" everywhere, including in our own city.

The vote is our instrument to fight for better schools, hospitals, houses, parks, recreation centers and child care nurseries, which are sorely needed in Harlem. Equality of job, pay, and opportunities in all spheres of activity, especially for Negro women, must be part of our political struggle.

Therefore it is of the utmost value that every Negro woman citizen come out to register and to vote.

OTHER COMMUNITIES

Many have come here recently, some from the far South, from mean and brutal places, where actual physical violence kept Negro citizens away from the polls. We must all help them to prepare for registration and encourage them to vote fearlessly here. The hearts of Negro mothers are heavy with anxiety and foreboding as to the future and fate of their children. They can be lightened only with the hope of being able to do something effective now to put "the world right

side up," as Sojourner Truth said. The vote is the tool to do it.

Let us not forget that all the Negro residents of New York City do not live in Harlem. There are many scattered throughout the city. There are large local communities in Bronx, Brooklyn, and elsewhere. Some of these communities are comparatively new, or older centers have suddenly enlarged, indicates that residents have come from other places. Let us go among them, bid them welcome and help them become acquainted with our election rules so that as many as possible can qualify to vote. Let us invite them to meetings—make them aware of their right and their duty to themselves and their friends left behind in reactionary places.

Every Negro citizen who votes for the first time in the North and writes to his family or friends in the South about it, will bring rejoicing and renewed strength to the oppressed people there.

I am sure that if all residents of this city who are party members, unionists, fraternal society members, etc., both white and Negro, make a planned effort we can all reach some new voters among the Negro people. Let us do this to persuade them to come forth this Fall, to register and to vote. I intend to place literature about the candidacy of Mr. Davis into the hands of every Negro man and woman among my immediate neighbors and to talk to them personally about the campaign.

If everyone who reads this paper will pledge to do the same, not only in Manhattan but in Brooklyn and the Bronx, for two other outstanding champions of the rights of the Negro people, candidates begun in the Bronx, and Councilman Peter V. Cacchione in Brooklyn, we will help mobilize the Negro people politically. Of course we must do the same with other voters. But let us make a concentration job of not missing any Negro citizens, especially the women.

Party Education

Life Magazine and Marxism

A recent issue of Life magazine published a highly involved and pretentious article on "America and the Future." To give a learned touch to the article, published alongside of it was a full page of pictures of American and international scientific leaders of the 19th century, such as Adam Smith, Thomas Jefferson, Herbert Spencer, William Graham Sumner and Charles Darwin. Though it left out the picture of Karl Marx, the magazine could not completely "overlook" the name and personality of the founder of scientific socialism. In the caption below Charles Darwin, the author of "Origin of the Species" (1859), Life magazine couples the name of Darwin with that of Karl Marx, author of "Capital" (1867).

Indeed, Karl Marx and Charles Darwin are intellectual giants of the 19th century. They exercised a profound influence in the world of science. As Friedrich Engels, life-long friend and scientific-political collaborator of Marx declared: "Just as Darwin discovered the law of evolution in organic nature, so Marx discovered the law of evolution in human history." (From Engels' speech at the grave-site of Karl Marx—Karl Marx's Selected Works, Vol. 1, p. 16.)

The magazine, however, in its brief and only sentence on Marx, completely distorts Marxism. We are informed that "Karl Marx's Capital also spread the notion of determinism." Nothing could be further from the truth than what is implied in the popular notion of this statement. Marx's materialistic conception of history is at variance with the doctrines of economic determinism. Determinism, in its present day concept, is in essence, the philosophy of fatalism. Determinism gets lost and entangled in what it considers the forces of blind necessity. It denies the conscious role and intervention of society.

People, nations, classes are not disinterested bystanders who sit in an "ivory tower" watching the course of events pass by. Marxism, the scientific philosophy of the working class, is scientific because it is based on facts, objective facts, thus enabling, through its conscious intervention to influence events. Of all classes, of social groups, the working class is the least susceptible to fatalistic ideas.

Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, whose Red Army's present victories amaze the world, in a statement on Marxian philosophical materialism, declared: "It is especially important to note Marx's view on the relation between freedom and necessity: 'Freedom is the appreciation of necessity, necessity is blind only insofar as it is not understood.' (Engels' Anti-Dühring.) This means the recognition of objective law in nature and of the dialectical transformation of necessity into freedom." (Lenin's Selected Works, Vol. XI, p. 15.)

Ever so often, glib commentators, devoid of any sense of scientific responsibility, identify Marxian dialectical materialism with mechanical materialism, vulgar materialism. In this manner they also try to cover up the gross materialism and parasitism of some of their masters. They try to create the impression that Marxism is opposed to "spiritual, cultural values." Such commentators fear lest the workers will arm themselves with a science which reveals the laws of social development. The very Nazi-minded haters of culture try to prejudice the people against Marxism which has the highest regard for culture and human dignity.

From its very inception Marxism battled the theories of economic determinism and mechanical materialism. ("The philosophers have only interpreted the world in various ways. The point, however, is to change it."—Karl Marx.)

Marxism does not deny the role of ideas. On the contrary, theory, declared Marx, "becomes a material force as soon as it has gripped the masses." In Joseph Stalin's authoritative work "Dialectical and Historical Materialism," we find the following presentation of the relationship between ideas and the material conditions of social development, and of their mutual influence:

"It does not follow from Marx's words, however, that social ideas, theories, political views and political institutions are of no significance in the life of society, that they do not reciprocally affect social being, the development of the material conditions of the life of society. We have been speaking so far of the ORIGIN of social ideas, theories, views and political institutions, of the WAY THEY ARISE, of the fact that the spiritual life of society is a reflection of the conditions of its material life. As regards the SIGNIFICANCE of social ideas, theories, views and political institutions, as regards their ROLE in history, historical materialism, far from denying them, stresses the role and importance of these factors in the life of society, in its history." (Dialectical and Historical Materialism, by Joseph Stalin, p. 22.)

It could almost be stated as a law: that in a crucial stage in the life of a nation, as it becomes concerned about its future, it turns to its rich past and heritage and to the great minds who helped to shape its destiny. It also goes beyond its own borders to benefit by international experiences, the contributions of the great outstanding figures and scientists of all lands. And among the outstanding figures and scientists of the 19th century there shines the name of Karl Marx who exercised such a profound influence on the course of the world.

Life magazine could not very well leave out Marx's name as historical "color background" for its article on America and the Future. Of course we don't expect Mr. Henry R. Luce, the editor of Life, to share our appreciation of Marxism. Yet the public has a right to expect in such a "meticulously" edited magazine a fair and impartial presentation of Marxism. On second thought, perhaps it is too much to expect such an impartial presentation of the scientific philosophy of the working class as it would be to expect a fair treatment of working class news on the radio and in the press. For an authoritative interpretation of Marxism one must turn to the rich classics of Marxism—the Marxist-Leninist Library.

—SAM DON.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

SEPTEMBER 25, 1938

WASHINGTON.—Upwards of \$10,000—money used to bring home 83 wounded American boys of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade was given through the United States consulate staff in Paris last July by Bernard Baruch, the New York financier revealed here today.

In response to questioning, Baruch said: "They were willing to fight for something they believed in and I had the money to bring them home when they got hurt." The Marc Blitzstein's famous labor-song drama, "The Circle Will Rock," is now in rehearsal for presentation early in November. New ideas in scenery and stage-design have been planned for this famous drama of conflict in a small mid-western town.